

## Prices and Prospects.

### NO CHANGE IN COKE PRICES AT THE WASHINGTON MEETING

Question Under Discussion Is  
the High Costs of Mak-  
ing Pig Iron.

#### NO FREE FURNACE COKE

Taking Coke Breeze Curtailment Order  
Under Advisement Indicates Early  
Revision; Good By-Product Coal  
Supply in Pennsylvania and Ohio.

Special to The Weekly Courier.  
PITTSBURG, Sept. 12.—As the price of coke is fixed by the Fuel Administration and not by the War Industries Board, it is not up for discussion at the meeting held in Washington today between the price fixing committee of the War Industries Board and representatives of the American Iron and Steel Institute. While the producers of various classes of iron and steel products have been intimating that advancing costs might furnish basis for increasing the set prices, there has been no complaint on the part of coke producers with respect to the set prices of coke.

Coke prices come up in an interesting way, however, in the discussion of pig iron prices. Some furnaces have cited their high cost of pig iron production as a reason why the government should advance prices on pig iron should be advanced, and in some of the cost statements made coke is set down at \$8.25. While a number of furnaces are paying from \$8.00 to \$9.00 for coke, on contracts made for the present year before the government price of \$6.50 was fixed, it is a question how much consideration would be given by the War Industries Board to high pig iron costs that were due to the payment of \$2.00 to \$3.00 a ton more for coke than the set price.

There are practically no new features in the distribution of furnace coke, which is going out on contracts and allocations as formerly. No furnace coke reaches the open market, and if any producers had more coke than the bare amount required to meet the consumption of furnaces with which they have contracts the furnaces would willingly take the coke and put it in stock. In the case of foundry coke there continued to be fair sized offerings from time to time although at no time are there heavy offerings. The market remains quotable at the set limits as follows:

Surfaced, 12-inch, 1000 lbs. \$7.00  
Foundry, 12-inch, 1000 lbs. \$7.50  
Crushed, over 4-inch, 1000 lbs. \$7.50

The order issued last week by the Fuel Administration, discontinuing the working over of old dumps so as to regain the coke, came as a complete surprise to the majority of the trade. Whether the initiative in this matter was taken by coke operators or by the Fuel Administration is not known, but it is reported that the operations were distasteful to a number of operators, who lost men to the contractors who were working the dumps. The contractors being able to pay fancy wages as the dumps cost them very little and selling prices for the material regained ran up to \$6.75. Coming so soon after the regulations promulgated fixing limit prices to coke breeze and various descriptions of material produced from dumps the order must have been considered for only a short time, as the consent of the Fuel Administration to take a revision under advisement indicates. The material was being sold for household purposes, and other fuel can be used instead, whereas for furnace coke there is no substitute.

The Pittsburgh district coal situation presents no novel features. Shipments in the lake trade are running as heavy as possible after essential consumptive needs are met but continue to fall short of the program and it will be necessary to extend the shipping season beyond October 15 in order to make up the lake quota thus affording corresponding less time for the consumers to stock up. The director general of railroads, however, stated on the occasion of his recent visit to Pittsburgh that there would be no shortage of coal transportation facilities this winter.

Illustrative of conditions as to coal supply to by-product ovens it may be noted that for several weeks past not a single by-product coking operation in either Pennsylvania or Ohio has reported any loss of coke production due to coal shortage, whereas Illinois has reported losses of five to six per cent and Indiana losses averaging about 15 per cent on account of lack of coal.

Pig iron circles have become rather interested in the Ordnance Department's desire for 33,000,000 semi-steel shells in the next 10 months, these requirements having been placed before a representative gathering of foundrymen from this general territory at a meeting in Pittsburgh last week, with the statement that more than half the shells were expected to come from this district. In the trade it is estimated that the shells would require pig iron equal to from three to five per cent of the total make of the merchant furnaces of the country. Allocations of pig iron are as difficult as ever to secure, if not more difficult. The use to which the pig iron is to be put must be very important or the iron will not be provided. While there

#### COKE FREIGHT RATES.

The freight rates on coke from the Connellsville district, which includes what is officially known as the Connellsville region (sometimes called the Basin district) and the Lower Connellsville region (often called the Klenckle and sometimes the Massena district) to principal points for shipment, are as follows, per net ton of 2,000 pounds, effective June 25, 1918:

Destination	Rate
Baltimore	\$2.40
Buffalo	2.50
Canton	2.00
Chicago	3.30
Cleveland	2.20
Columbus	2.20
Detroit	2.90
E. St. Louis	3.60
Elmer	2.20
Harrisburg	2.30
Joliet	2.50
Louisville	2.30
Marquette	2.30
New York	2.80
Philadelphia	2.50
Pittsburgh	1.20
Port Henry, N. Y.	2.60
Pottstown	2.70
Reading	2.60
Richmond, Va. (P. & O.)	3.80
Richmond, Va. (E. R. R.)	3.90
South Bethlehem	2.80
Swedeland, Pa.	2.80
Toledo, O.	2.50
Wheeling	1.80
Valley Points	1.50

For Export:  
From Connellsville District:  
Philadelphia (P. O. B. ves-  
sels) \$2.40  
Baltimore (P. O. B. ves-  
sels) 2.40  
Philadelphia (P. O. B. ves-  
sels) 2.50  
Baltimore (P. O. B. ves-  
sels) 2.50

is a possibility that pig iron prices may be advanced somewhat for the fourth quarter, as regards certain grades, the probability is rather that the existing schedule will be continued. Prices ruling on deliveries through September 30 remain as follows:

Bessemer	\$25.00
Basic	\$22.00
No. 2 foundry	\$22.00
Malleable	\$22.50
Gray	\$22.00
These prices are for furnace freight from the valleys to Pittsburgh being \$1.40 and from a half dozen detached furnaces somewhat less.	

### QUARTERLY STEEL PRICE CONFERENCE IS NOW IN SESSION AT WASHINGTON

Increased Costs of Manufacture Will  
Be of Much Consideration; Ingot  
Production Shows Gain.

Special to The Weekly Courier.  
NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—The American Metal Market and Daily Iron & Steel Report will review the steel and iron trade tomorrow as follows:

The quarterly conference on iron and steel prices is being held in Washington today between the price fixing committee of the War Industries Board and the special committee of the American Iron and Steel Institute. The result will not be made public for some time, as the recommendations of the War Industries Board must await the approval of the President. The discussion of the trade prior to the presenting of the case at Washington has been much more elaborate than usual, many meetings having been held by branches of the producing trade. Various extensive presentations have been made as to increased cost of manufacture experienced in various branches but it is far from certain that all of them will reach the War Industries Board. The board will probably give lower prices, as usual, and as usual the balance of probability is that there will be no changes of importance.

While production of steel ingots in August was nearly five per cent below the rate in July, and seven per cent below the rate in June there has been a remarkable pick-up thus far this month and a new record rate may be reached very shortly. Production of finished rolled steel in July and August was about 6,000,000 net tons and it appears conservative to estimate the half year's total at fully 19,000,000 tons, or 4,000,000 tons below the requirements as summed up by the War Industries Board. Accordingly efforts are being made to find finishing departments which can get along with less steel so that the production of the most essential finished products may be increased, shell steel and rails in particular being desired in larger quantities.

For the manufacture of the 33,000,000 semi-steel shells desired in the next ten months, largely for gas purposes, foundries already provided with a supply of pig iron are being especially sought, since it is recognized that it would be very difficult to find for allocation all the pig iron that would be required.

Railroad Fined \$50.  
The Baltimore & Ohio railroad pleaded guilty and was fined \$50 and costs last week on charges of violating the law by Factory Inspector Darr for employing female minors. Inspector Darr charged that Leonard Severs, a foreman on the O. & B. short line was employing as section hands five school girls, all who are below 16 years of age. All are from Leisensburg No. 1, and did not have any school certificates.

## Review of the Connellsville Coke Trade.

### Statistical Summary.

PRODUCTION.	WEEK ENDING SEPT. 14, 1918.				WEEK ENDING SEPT. 7, 1918.			
DISTRICT.	Ovens.	In.	Out.	Tons.	Ovens.	In.	Out.	Tons.
Connellsville	19,640	14,524	5,128	171,570	18,048	14,918	4,781	170,544
Lower Connellsville	17,549	15,908	2,541	176,960	17,549	15,219	2,330	174,365
Totals	37,189	30,432	7,669	348,530	35,597	30,137	7,111	344,909

FURNACE OVENS.	Ovens.	In.	Out.	Tons.	Ovens.	In.	Out.	Tons.
Connellsville	16,924	12,065	4,821	111,635	16,924	12,390	4,527	141,655
Lower Connellsville	5,226	4,063	1,767	47,330	5,526	4,211	1,512	49,495
Totals	22,150	16,068	6,588	158,965	22,450	16,601	6,039	191,150

MERCHANT OVENS.	Ovens.	In.	Out.	Tons.	Ovens.	In.	Out.	Tons.
Connellsville	2,723	2,510	804	20,735	2,723	2,510	804	28,590
Lower Connellsville	11,723	10,915	778	120,880	11,723	10,585	815	124,930
Totals	14,446	13,425	1,582	141,615	14,446	13,095	1,619	153,520

## RESPONSIBILITY FOR SECURING DEFERRED CLASSIFICATION FOR MINERS AND OTHER INDUSTRIAL WORKERS RESTS ON EMPLOYERS

Provost Marshal General Very Carefully and Plainly Points This Out in His Suggestions Concerning the Procedure to be Followed; Local Boards Are Not Presumed to Search for Grounds of Claim in Cases of Men, Entitled to Exemption on Grounds of Occupation, Who Do Not Ask for It.

### OPERATORS MUST ESTABLISH NECESSITY OF MAN IN HIS OCCUPATION

Recognizing the unwillingness of many men employed in the war industries to make claim for deferred classification, Provost Marshal General Crowder has appealed to employers in these industries to charge themselves with the responsibility of informing local boards of every instance in which such deferred classification should be made. This duty is pointed out by General Crowder in the following statement, addressed "To all employers and other representatives of industry."

"The time has come when I must address to you some recommendations as to the share of responsibility in the classification of the new registrants under the selective service act. I have noticed, in the general expressions of the public attitude which reach this office, two frequent features which lead me to the present comments. One of these features is the belief that the process of awarding deferred classification to registrants requires merely the filling out of the questionnaire, and that the selective service boards will protect the property of making the deferment, without the assistance furnished by the registrant's formal claim indicating the deferment desired. The other feature is the employer's failure to realize his responsibility to intervene in aiding the board's determination, and therefore inform himself fully on all the considerations which should affect the decision as to deferment. Both of these features are due to a still larger fact, viz., a failure on part of many to reflect on the industrial conditions governing deferred classification.

"As to the first mentioned belief, it must be pointed out that it is universally acted upon, the process of classification would be seriously hampered and delayed. Some one must indicate that the individual case is one which should attract the special attention of the boards in respect to the registrant's occupational status. The boards do not possess a superhuman omniscience. Nor are they permitted to devote unlimited time to the search of the questionnaires for possible grounds of claim. In 1917, out of more than 3,000,000 registrants called, only 140,000 filed occupational claims, or 4.7 per cent; that 95 per cent of all registrants relied on question of such deferment. Under the questionnaire system the exact scrutiny of every page of this 95 per cent of questionnaires presenting no occupational claims would have been an intolerable expenditure of time, involving a delay fatal to the speed and decisive action necessary for filling the Army. The boards will do all that they possibly can on their own initiative, to reach a just decision by a complete examination of the questionnaire even where no claim is expressly made; following in this respect the spirit of the secretary of war's statement made before the House Committee on Military Affairs on August 19: 'It is not easily possible—it is, perhaps, not possible at all—to do that without some aid from the men affected; but as far as it is possible we ought to have the facts developed by the answers to the questions which the man makes and call on him for as little aid as we can in determining whether or not he is to be exempted.' A registrant is therefore at liberty, if he sees fit, to trust to the scrutiny of the boards to discover the necessity for his deferment.

Boards Will Welcome Aid.  
"Nevertheless, the boards will welcome and will need all the aid that can be furnished by the indication of a claim made for deferment. With this aid, the process will become a simple and speedy one. Time and labor will not be wasted on needless search; and ample time will be gained for thorough attention to those

cases explicitly raising a question of occupational deferment.

"But who is to make that claim? Ordinarily, the registrant himself indicates the claim on his questionnaire. But if, through mistaken charity, he should fail to do so, in other words make it for him in industry, agriculture, or other occupation, this other person will naturally be his employer or some other representative of his associated group. And this brings me to the second feature above mentioned.

Employer Represents the Nation.  
"Why should the employer, or other third person, in such cases, make the claim? Because the employer in this situation represents the nation, because (in the statutory phrase) 'the maintenance of the military establishment or of national interest during the emergency' requires that some well-advised person should look after that national interest, which the registrant himself may not have sufficiently considered.

"It is at this point that I wish to address to employers (and other representatives) the suggestion that they charge themselves, more systematically than hitherto, with this responsibility. I have above referred to such third persons as 'well-advised,' and this is the place to emphasize to employer the importance of making themselves well advised for the execution of this duty.

"How many employers, having charge of some industrial or other occupational group, have hitherto taken pains to inform themselves systematically which of their employees are registrants and which are not? How many have studied carefully the required conditions for occupational deferment, as laid down in the President's regulations pursuant to the statute? How many have made it a point to survey their entire plant so as to single out the really indispensable individuals? With the completion of a more extensive registration, an even larger outlook is necessary. The general industrial conditions the supply of skillful men in the industry at large, the possibilities of training substitutes, the availability of women workers, these are some of the considerations which bear directly on the need of occupational deferment as related to the need of the Army.

Drawn Only One Element.

"Moreover, it is often forgotten that the selective draft is only one element in the depletion of a particular industry's man-power. A second and large element is found in the voluntary withdrawals for enlistment; how large this is may be seen from the circumstance that the total inductions by draft have reached some 2,000,000, while the total inductions in Army and Navy amount to some 3,400,000, nearly three-quarters as many. A third element, very large, but unknown as to its precise extent, has been the transfer of labor power from one industry to another, i. e., into the distinctively war industries offering the inducement of higher wages. How relatively small, in actual effect, has been the effect of the selective draft is seen in the fact that, for all the occupational registrants of January, 1918, the percentage of the entire industrial population represented by the Class I registrants amounted to only 6 per cent. It ran as low as 3 per cent for some occupations, and correspondingly higher for some other occupations; but the national average was only 6 per cent. Any notable larger depletions in particular industries must therefore have been due, partly to enlistments, and in probably greater degree, to voluntary transfers into other industries.

"These other influences are therefore to be kept in mind by employers and others, in weighing the question whether the best solution, in the national interest is to ask for the deferment of individuals or groups of men. Such deferments may assist the immediate situation, in the particular establishment, but they cannot force the Army and the Navy to seek elsewhere for the same number of men thus deferred. The quantitative needs of the military forces are known and imperative, and any given quantity of deferments will ultimately have to be made up by the depletion of some other occupation. Thus, it becomes the employer's duty to consider these largest aspects of deferment, in seeking that solution of his own problem which best comports with the national interest.

Employers Should be Informed.

"My present object is to urge upon employers the duty and responsibility of becoming well advised in all these matters, of equipping themselves with full information as to the extent to which their particular establishment is affected by the liability of registrants to military service, of observing the extent to which other influences of depletion have affected it, and the degree in which other methods of supply can relieve that depletion and of laying these facts and other pertinent ones before the industrial advisers now to be placed at each district board, to the end that these individuals or groups who are indispensable and irreplaceable would rescue deferment, whether or not they have made claim for it. And that the Army and the Navy should not be deprived of its proper supply of man-power by ill-considered deferments not absolutely demanded by the national interest.

"The cessation of enlistments will henceforth protect industry against one irregular and uncontrollable source of derangement. It will correspondingly throw upon the selective service system the greater responsibility for an intelligent and discriminating selection made in the light of industrial needs. But this responsibility is shared by employers and all who represent groups of workers. To fulfill this responsibility they must now prepare themselves even more carefully than hitherto. They will find the boards heartily ready to cooperate with them to the utmost.

"The keynote of purpose for all of us ought to be, and I am sure will be, that wise and profoundly significant phrase in the Act of Congress under which we operate, the maintenance of the military establishment or the maintenance of the national interest during the emergency.

Retention of men in the coal mines of the country is recognized by officials in every department of the government as of the utmost importance to the war program of the nation, and it is believed that the sole obstacle to their retention lies in a complete understanding on the part of the men of the attitude of the government in this matter.

Every district board having jurisdiction over men employed in the coal mines has been fully instructed by the Provost Marshal General's office that the men who get out the coals are engaged in an essential industry. Coal operators have been urged repeatedly to use every means in their power to impress upon their employees the necessity, as well as the duty of remaining in the mines. To assure the retention of men in the war industries provision has been made for the appointment of at least three persons to be known as industrial advisers to cooperate with each district board on all questions involving deferred classification on the ground of employment in industries essential to the prosecution of the war. These persons will be appointed by each district board, but one adviser will be nominated for (Continued on Page Two.)

## Production and Output.

### REGION MADE FURTHER GAIN IN OUTPUT BOTH COAL AND COKE

#### COKE TRADE SUMMARY.

The Connellsville region made further gains in the production of both coal and coke last week, the total of the former reaching 348,530 and the latter 216,155 tons, increases of 5,128 and 11,467 tons, respectively. On a coal basis the aggregate tonnage became 738,680, as compared with 721,315 tons of the previous week, an increase of 17,365 tons. The significant and encouraging feature of the situation is that as production maintains a steady gain, operating efficiency approaches closer to 100 per cent. This was given proof last week when a large output came from 605 fewer ovens than the output of the preceding week. The number of active ovens has fallen to 25,522, the list having been increased by further blowing out at the plants of the furnace interests which are giving more attention to the shipment of by-product coal. That more coal and more coke are being produced without any appreciable increase in the strength of the working forces of the region is bringing about a realization of a hope that has long been indulged by the operators and the forces that are interested in having the coke region well supplied with fuel for the war. The statistics are establishing to the supreme satisfaction of all concerned that the workers are responding to the appeal to swell the average output per man per day.

The distribution of furnace coke continues to be without features, going out on contract and allocations as formerly.

Latter Reaches 348,330 Tons;  
Former 216,155; Total  
738,680 Tons.

#### INCREASES PROGRESSIVE

In Production and Efficiency of Operation,  
the Week's Output Coming  
from 605 Fewer Ovens; Important  
Meeting Scheduled at Uniontown.

The Connellsville region is not only steadily increasing its weekly production of both coal and coke, but it is materially improving the efficiency of its operation, conditions that serve not only to draw the attention of all interested observers of the fuel situation generally, but continue to reflect most flattering upon the willing cooperation in efforts that are being made to have the region do its full part in helping to win the war.

With an estimated coke production of 348,330 tons, and raw coal output of 216,155 tons last week, or an aggregate tonnage, when the coke is reduced to the coal equivalent, there was a gain of 17,165 tons over the aggregate of the week preceding. The gain in coke alone was 5,120 tons, and of coal, 12,045 tons. The significant and encouraging feature is that the gain is a successive one, the upward trend having started just a month ago and progressed by steady and certain steps from week to week. This noteworthy progress in the face of several deterring factors is the only answer that need be given to the doubting and questioning ones of whom there were a few some time ago, but not now, who said in their haste: 'It can't be done.' It has been done, and the doing of it has conferred upon the Connellsville region a new distinction of which it may well be proud, because the results obtained have been the fruits of wise planning and discreet employment of means by the leaders in the region whereby the workers of the region have been made to know and understand what patriotism requires that they should do.

While production has been gaining from week to week the reason for the change is one that is indicative of continued progress. The operating efficiency of the plants has been improving in almost the exact proportion as the gains in tonnage, as the production of 348,330 tons from 605 fewer ovens than in blast the preceding week shows. While there has been slight recruitment of men at various points, with a shortage being felt at still others, the available force of the region is practically at the same strength as some weeks ago. That more coke and coal are being produced simply means, when recurring deficiencies in car supply are eliminated from the calculation, that the men at work are making better time as well as increasing the average output per man. This long sought desideratum has happily been attained, hence the subdued smile seen playing over the otherwise grave and dignified features of Production Manager Byers and rather more expansively presented to view in the faces of other members of the Fayette County Fuel Committee.

The value of get-together meetings having been demonstrated so frequently, and the interest they arouse being so general, arrangements have been made to hold another one at 2:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon in Uniontown. This will be attended by a number of prominent officials of the Fuel Administration including James B. Noles, director of production; J. B. Morrow, director of distribution; P. B. Noyes, director of conservation and others. The operators of the region, members of the fuel committee and others are urged to be present.

With the date not far distant when the manufacture of beer will be discontinued the present is being seized upon by some of the interests that will be most directly affected by the new order of things, to conduct bargain sales of their stocks. Representatives are reported to be canvassing the region with a view to securing purchasers at prices that will induce liberal orders. Operators view the proceeding with no little concern for the effect it may have upon what has recently become almost exemplary habits of work among many of their men not previously so distinguished.

Estimated tonnage for the week ending Saturday, September 14, was 348,330, of which 171,370 tons are credited to the Connellsville, and 176,960 tons to the Lower Connellsville region, and representing gains of 525 and 2,355 tons respectively, or a total gain of 3,120 tons. By interests the tonnage was, Furnace, 189,565; merchant, 158,765 tons. The revision of the active oven lists gives the number at 29,522, or 605 less than during the previous week. The blown out ovens were at plants at the furnace interests which are increasing their shipments of by-product coal.

B. & O. in Market For Cars.  
The Baltimore & Ohio is in the market for 1,000 cars including 500 flat cars, 500 box cars and 100 caboose.

## FUEL CONSERVATION AT POWER PLANTS PAYS SAYS BUREAU OF MINES

Instances Cited Showing the Results  
That Have Been Obtained; Duty  
of Low Priced Coal Gone.

In a statement dealing with the results obtained from practicing conservation in the use of coal in power plants the Bureau of Mines says:

"With the same degree of energy, enthusiasm and patriotism as manifested by the women of the United States during the year in saving such things as food, clothing, and other necessities, the owners of steam plants and the firemen can save in the next year forty-five million tons of coal, and thereby reduce materially the threatened coal shortage.

"In the average steam plant, for every hundred tons of coal burned, only fifty-seven tons are actually used in making steam. The Bureau of Mines declares that it is entirely feasible to increase the average efficiency of these plants from 57 to 67 per cent, saving fifteen tons of coal out of every 100 tons used. As 500,000,000 tons of coal are annually necessary to supply all the electric plants in this country, the same work could be done with 250,000,000 tons, with a saving of about 45,000,000 tons.

"In the average boiler plant, according to the statement of the bureau, 25 per cent of the heat of the coal burned is lost up the stack. That is, out of every 100 tons of coal burned, the heat of thirty-five tons literally goes up the stack. This loss, which the bureau believes can be greatly reduced, is caused by the admission of too much or too little air to burn the coal properly. It takes fourteen pounds of air to burn one pound of coal and this can be gained by the use of proper apparatus, which is explained by the Bureau of Mines in a pamphlet just issued for the benefit of the fireman.

"Using just plain, ordinary intelligence, we can save a minimum of 45,000,000 tons in a year, said Van H. Manning, director of the bureau, yesterday. 'The methods to be used are simple and to understand. The saving can come through the good will and steady honest effort of the fireman and the engineer and the encouragement and appreciation of the owner or manager of the plant. There is no miraculous powder, that when dissolved in water and sprinkled over coal, will make it give up more heat and produce more steam. All powders sold under such pretenses are frauds. Also there are no patented devices that, when attached to the boiler, will automatically make large savings without the effort of the fireman or the engineer. Many patented fuel-saving devices have elements of merit, but they must have careful, intelligent attention to do good work.'

"When a plant uses \$50 to \$100 worth of coal a day, efforts to save 10 per cent of it will pay. The days of low priced coals are gone, probably never to return. But whether or not it pays in dollars and cents, it is plainly up to the fireman to save, for what he wastes may be depriving a munitions plant or some other essential war industry of the coal needed to help win the war.

"Owners of power plants, engineers and firemen may obtain complete details of how this fuel may be saved by applying to the Bureau of Mines."

#### Called to Colors.

James W. Sembover, for the past two years located at Muskingum College, has been called to the colors and is now stationed at Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, O.

## OPERATORS URGED TO HELP MINERS GET IN PROPER CLASSES

Asked to Comply With the  
Suggestions Made By  
Gen. Crowder.

### SPARE NO EFFORT IS WORD

To District Boards to Impress Upon  
Operators the Necessity of Having  
Their Employees Understood Why  
They Should Stick to Their Post.

Coal operators are urged by the Fuel Administration to comply faithfully with every suggestion made by Provost Marshal General Crowder in regard to informing themselves of the exact status of each of their employees with reference to their classification under the new man-power law. They are urged also to file with district boards the requisite affidavit for deferred classification in the case of every man in their employ who has registered whose services are essential to the conduct of the business of mining coal.

Present conferences have been held during the past two months between representatives of the Fuel Administration and officials of the War Department in regard to the best means to be adopted to convince the miners of the nation that their duty lies in the mines and not in the military service. This fact has been impressed upon the district boards in every mining district by Provost Marshal General Crowder and by the several production managers, and government officials desire to impress the coal operators with the necessity of sparing no effort to make their employees understand how essential it is to the vigorous prosecution of the war that each one of them should stick to his post in the mines where his experience and skill are so useful now and where he is so badly needed, instead of entering the military service where he must undergo months of training before he can be of any value to his country.

Attention is called to the fact that failure on the part of the operators to do their utmost both with their employees and with the district boards to insure deferred classification for such of their men as are properly entitled to it, may not only result in financial loss and great inconvenience to them, but may be the means of handicapping the government in the conduct of the war by curtailing the production of coal.

Questionnaires will be sent out in a few days to every man between the ages of 19 and 20, and 35 and 36, and the classification given these men will be based exclusively upon the answers contained in those questionnaires unless affidavits for deferred classification are filed with the district boards by their dependents or employers. The experience of the operators during the first draft, it is hoped, will convince them of the necessity for prompt action at the present time in doing everything necessary to inform the district boards of the name of every man who should be given deferred classification.

Numerous instances have been brought to the attention of the National Coal Association of necessary employees who have been taken into the army under the former selective service law, and investigation of many of those cases has shown that the action of the boards was due to the failure of the employers to take advantage of their right to file affidavits for deferred classification. It is contended that many men who ought to file claims for deferred classification because of dependents have failed or refused to do so because they feared they might be criticized. Such fear, it is hoped, has been dispelled by the proclamation of President Wilson urging such men to remain at their posts, and by the statements that have been made by officers in Provost Marshal General Crowder's office. Too much emphasis, however, it is felt cannot be laid upon these utterances in presenting them to the men to whom they have been addressed, and operators are urged to continue their efforts along this line until they are certain that every man in their employ fully understands the attitude of the government on this matter.

## CLAIMS FOR DEFERRED CLASSIFICATION TO BE FILED FOR RAILROADERS

More Than Two-Thirds of Employees  
Will be Included in the Group  
as Absolutely Indispensable.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Regional directors of the Railroad Administration have been instructed to claim deferred draft classification for railroad general officers; shopmen, trainmen, skilled yardmen, road and maintenance of way foremen and skilled workers, telephone and telegraph operators and other essential employees. Railroad administration officials estimated that more than two-thirds of the 2,000,000 railway employees are included in the deferred classification group.

Aside from employees named on the list sent to the regional directors the administration said deferred classification should be obtained for others clearly necessary, the federal managers using the greatest care and discretion in doing so.

All telephone and telegraph companies also were authorized to file claims for exemption from military service of "absolutely indispensable" employees. The companies also were notified that to stop embarrassments to the service reported from various sections, where employees have quit their places without notice, often to engage in non-essential work, all employees leaving the service should be required to give two weeks' notice.

## RESPONSIBILITY FOR SECURING DEFERRED CLASSIFICATION

Continued from Page One.

each board by the Department of Agriculture, one by the Department of Labor, and one by each district board. These advisers will not be members of the boards, but will act solely in an advisory capacity.

The general classification rules, applicable to industries, occupations, or employments, including agriculture, are as follows:

**RULE XV.** The words "persons engaged in industries, occupations, or employments, including agriculture," as used in the selective service law, shall not be construed to mean that a person so engaged is entitled to deferred classification merely by reason of the fact that the industry, occupation, or employment, taken as a whole, or agriculture taken in its entirety, is necessary to the maintenance of the military establishment, or the effective operation of the military forces, or the maintenance of national interest during the emergency. In order to support such deferred classification, the evidence must establish that the registrant is engaged in a particular industrial or agricultural enterprise, or occupation, or employment, and that the particular industrial or agricultural enterprise, or occupation, or employment, is "necessary" in the sense recited in Rule XVII.

**RULE XVI.** In acting on any claim for deferred classification based on engagement in a particular industry, or occupation, or employment, or agricultural enterprise, the board shall first proceed to determine whether such industry, or occupation, or employment, or agricultural enterprise, is "necessary" in the sense recited in Rule XVII. If the board does not find that such industry, or occupation, or employment, or agricultural enterprise, is "necessary" in such sense, the claim is concluded and the registrant shall be classified in Class I.

If the board determines that the industry, or occupation, or employment, or agricultural enterprise, is "necessary," it will then proceed to determine whether the registrant is "necessary" thereto in the sense recited in Rule XVII, and in the capacity recited in any of the various rules in the classification schedule. If the board does not find that the registrant is "necessary" in such sense and in any such capacity, the claim is concluded, and the registrant shall be classified in Class I.

**Construction of "Necessary"**  
**RULE XVII.** The word "necessary," as applied to any industry, or occupation, or employment, or agricultural enterprise, within the meaning of these regulations, shall be taken to import that the discontinuance, the serious interruption, or the materially reduced production thereof will result in substantial material loss and detriment to the adequate and effective maintenance of the military establishment, or the effective operation of the military forces, or the maintenance of national interest during the emergency.

A particular industry, or occupation, or employment, or agricultural enterprise shall be found "necessary" only when it is shown that it is contributing substantially and materially to the maintenance of the military establishment, or the effective operation of the military forces, or the maintenance of national interest during the emergency; and in the case of a particular agricultural enterprise, that it is producing an appreciable amount of agricultural produce over and above what is necessary for the maintenance of those living on the place.

**RULE XVIII.** The word "necessary," as applied to the relation of a registrant to an industry, or occupation, or employment, or agricultural enterprise, in the capacity recited in any such rule, and that he is competent and qualified in that capacity:

(1) That the registrant is actually and completely engaged in the industry, or occupation, or employment, or agricultural enterprise, in the capacity recited in any such rule, and that he is competent and qualified in that capacity;

(2) That the removal of the registrant would result in direct, substantial material loss and detriment to the effectiveness of the industry, or occupation, or agricultural enterprise; or

(3) That the available supply of persons competent in the capacity recited in the rule is such that the registrant cannot be replaced in such capacity without direct, substantial, material loss and detriment to the adequate and effective operation of the industry, or occupation, or employment, or agricultural enterprise.

In applying Rule XVII, the board should consider generally:

(1) The length of time the registrant has been engaged in such capacity, and especially whether the circumstances of his engagement are such as to convince the board that he is not now so engaged for the primary purpose of evading military service;

(2) The nature of the claimant's skill, training, or experience, and the extent and value of his qualifications for the capacity in which he is engaged;

(3) The actual conditions which would result from his removal.

## HOW FURLOUGHS MAY BE OBTAINED FOR NEEDED SOLDIERS

Coal and Coke Operators Can Make Application Through Furlough Committee of Fuel Administration.

Arrangements have been perfected whereby coal and coke operators may secure furloughs for employees who have entered the military service. The details of the plan have been worked out by the furlough committee of the Fuel Administration, the method of procedure being briefly as follows:

Blank applications can be secured from the production manager of the district, who will give full instructions on the subject. After being filled out

## LIST OF COKE OVENS IN THE CONNELLSVILLE DISTRICT With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to Saturday, September 14, 1918.

Ovens	In Works	Name of Operators	Address
MERCHANT OVENS			
182	182	Beatty	Mt. Pleasant Coke Co., Greensburg
29	29	Brush Run	Brush Run Coke Co., Mt. Pleasant
159	159	Clare	Clare Coke Co., Greensburg
40	40	Dexter	Connellsville Coke Co., Connellsville
40	40	Ellen No. 1	Whysel Coke Co., Uniontown
60	60	Ellen No. 2	Whysel Coke Co., Uniontown
100	100	Ham Grove	W. J. Rainey, New York
110	110	Port Hill	W. J. Rainey, New York
101	101	Franklin	Summit-Cville Coke Co., Connellsville
101	101	Glenn	Glenn Coke Co., Uniontown
80	80	Grace	W. J. Rainey, New York
8	8	Helen	Samuel L. Lehr, Youngwood
145	145	Humphrey	Pittsburgh Coke Co., Pittsburgh
42	42	Jimtown	Shannon Coal & Coke Co., Uniontown
40	40	Magee	Magee Coke Co., Uniontown
270	270	Mt. Braddock	W. J. Rainey, New York
210	210	Mt. Pleasant	Mt. Pleasant Coke Co., Greensburg
32	32	Myers	Brownfield-Cville Coke Co., Uniontown
40	40	Nellie	Brown & Cochran, Dawson
50	50	Newton	Newcomer Coke Co., Uniontown
110	110	Paul	W. J. Rainey, New York
560	560	Revere	W. J. Rainey, New York
26	26	Shirley	South Fayette C. & C. Co., Uniontown
40	40	Thomas	Whysel Coke Co., Uniontown
42	42	West Penn	West Penn Coke Co., Pittsburgh

2,722	2,519	FURNACE OVENS	
250	291	Adelaide	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh
365	365	Alverton	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh
297	190	Bargaley	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh
200	310	Blitzer	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh
240	215	Brinkert	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh
300	300	Buckeye	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh
300	148	Calumet	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh
300	154	Central	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh
400	400	Coalbrook	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh
400	400	Collier	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh
400	400	Continental 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh
300	200	Continental 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh
300	200	Continental 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh
120	120	Crossland	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh
322	322	Davidson	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh
120	120	Dorothy	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh
272	261	Hecla No. 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh
260	260	Hecla No. 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh
350	220	Hecla No. 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh
365	365	Honoluli	Howatt-Cville Coke Co., Pittsburgh
260	249	Junkata	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh
306	306	Kyle	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh
420	420	Leisenring 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh
502	420	Leisenring 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh
304	341	Leith	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh
227	118	Lemont No. 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh
350	350	Lemont No. 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh
503	503	Mammoth	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh
400	400	Maryland	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh
195	177	Mutual	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh
250	240	Olyphant	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh
328	262	Oliver No. 1	Oliver & Snyder Steel Co., Pittsburgh
480	354	Oliver No. 2	Oliver & Snyder Steel Co., Pittsburgh
300	232	Oliver No. 3	Oliver & Snyder Steel Co., Pittsburgh
400	400	Phillips	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh
412	360	Redstone	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh
418	418	Shoaf	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh
425	340	Southwest 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh
158	121	Southwest 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh
150	150	Southwest 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh
901	687	Standard	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh
110	110	Sanet-Solway	Dunbar Furnace Co., Dunbar
80	80	Stewart	Stewart Iron Co., Pittsburgh
428	428	Trout	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh
350	165	United	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh
200	109	Valley	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh
95	95	Whitney	Howatt-Cville Coke Co., Pittsburgh
300	258	Wynne	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh
500	430	Yorkton	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh
345	245	Youngstown	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh

ESTABLISHED 1888 INCORPORATED 1894

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MANUFACTURERS OF

### Silica and Fire Clay BRICK

Special Shapes for Rectangular and Bee Hive Ovens,  
Furnace and Glass House Material.

Ship on all railroads.

DAILY CAPACITY 300,000

DAVIDSON MOYER VOLCANO LAYTON	EIGHT PLANTS:	KINGSTON ENAMEL WILLIAM COLUMBIA
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CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

## Coal Mine Equipment For Sale

- 1-Erie return tubular boiler—18 ft. x 72 in.
- 2-Erie return tubular boiler—16 ft. x 66 in.
- 3-Erie return tubular boiler—16 ft. x 62 in.
- 4-Economy return tubular boiler—9 ft. x 66 in.
- 5-18 ft. x 6 ft. steel ventilating fan with 10 in. x 24 in. direct connected steam engine.
- 6-Footdrums, 180 ft. rope capacity—geared 36 to 20 equipped with 500 ft. 1-1-4 in. rope.
- 7-Hoisting Cages
- 8-Set Automatic Dump Scales.
- 9-10 KW—80 amp.—125 V.—Westinghouse Generator set direct connected with 375 RPM Westinghouse automatic steam engine.
- 10-16x24 Yough Plunger Pump.
- 11-16x18 Epping-Carpenter Piston Pump.

## McFeely Brick Company Latrobe, Pa.

the application must receive the approval of the production manager, then be forwarded to the furlough committee at Washington. This committee takes the matter up with the War Department.

Those who contemplate filing such applications must bear in mind that the acceptance of such furlough is optional with the soldier in question and will be granted only when the soldier is available and not already assigned to overseas duty. The secretary of war may discontinue the granting of such furloughs whenever he sees fit. When a furlough is granted, the soldier will be directed to report to the employer who requires his services. The employer will be advised of the soldier's instructions to report for the specific purpose intended and will be required to report the status of the soldier at the end of each month to the director of production of the Fuel Administration. Should the soldier at any time separate himself from such employment,

## Boyts, Porter & Co.

## YOUGH PUMPS

Steam, Air and Electric Driven

## Boyts, Porter & Co.

Connellsville, Pa., U. S. A.

## Producers Coke Company

Exclusive Selling Agents for 3,500,000 Tons Annually

## STANDARD CONNELLSVILLE FURNACE COKE.

THE BEST BRANDS IN THE REGION.

Low Phosphorus Coke, Smelter, Foundry and Heating Coke  
and By-Product Coking Coal.

Offices—First National Bank Building,

Uniontown, Pa.

M. M. COCHRAN, President. W. HARRY BROWN, Vice President. J. H. PRICE, Sec. and Treas.

## WASHINGTON COAL & COKE CO.

General Office, DAWSON, FAYETTE COUNTY, PA.

6,000 Tons Daily Capacity. Individual Cars

### YOUGHIOGHENY COAL

Steam Gas Coking

### CONNELLSVILLE COKE

Furnace and Foundry  
Low Sulphur Hard Structure

Shipments via B. & O. R. R. and P. & L. E. R. R. and Connections  
N. P. Hyndman, Sales Agent, 511 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

C. M. WOLFF, General Sales Agent.

## Hostetter-Connellsville Coke Co. HIGHEST GRADE

## Connellsville Coke

Furnace and Foundry Orders Solicited.

Branch Office, Union Arcade Building, Pittsburgh, Penna.

BELL TELEPHONE,  
890 GRANT.

## Do You Need Job Printing?

We do all kinds of Job Printing at our office from the visiting card to the finest commercial work. Try our printing.  
THE COURIER COMPANY, 127 1-2 W. Crawford, Connellsville, Pa.



## SYSTEM BY WHICH IDLE COKE WORKERS WILL BE REPORTED

"Could He Have Worked if He Had Wanted To?" the Test for Each Man.

### CLOSE PERSONAL TOUCH

With Employees the Best Means of Securing Their Cooperation; The Faithful Workers Must Be Given Recognition; Results Are Splendid.

W. L. Byers, production manager for the Fuel Administration in Fayette county, has sent out to the operators of the Conneltsville region the system for reporting idle men which was adopted at a recent meeting of the production committees. The system is described in detail as follows: "Reporting Idle Men. Every idle man should be reported to us on the Idle Men slip every day he is absent, unless the superintendent at the plant is sure he is sick or disabled or is prevented from work on account of a shortage of cars or some other reason for which the man is not responsible. The test of whether he should be reported or not is, 'Could he have worked if he had wanted to?' Any man who could have worked and did not, should be reported and the reason given. The man who could not have worked if he wanted to should not be reported. The reason is the most important part of the report.

"One of the best results of these reports has been that the management comes in close personal touch with the men, an intimate interest in their welfare, troubles and the things they are thinking about, which gives a wonderful advantage in helping them to work steadily and maintain the right viewpoint on the situation. This is real leadership and men will do much for the leader who helps and leads them for the one who attempts to drive. Our workmen are all human and subject to the same emotions, likes and dislikes that we are and the same treatment will in a measure bring the same results. Above all let us get their hearty, willing cooperation and avoid strong arm measures unless discipline is in evidence.

"Posting Names: Post each day every man in the plant sick or well who is idle with the reason, on a board to be called 'Men Idle.' "It is important that this posting be done every day, if not it is worse than useless. It is strongly recommended that this board shall not be called the 'Slacker board.' A slacker list should be separate and only those posted on it who after careful investigation are found to have no excuse, drunk, etc.

"Recognition of Merit: Post a list each half month of the names of the men who have worked full time during that half. Give this a title so stating. Operators who have tried this say that they have obtained surprising results.

"We are not trying to run the plants but endeavoring to use the governmental agency to push production and must be guided largely by you in the methods we use.

"Send in any suggestions you have and they will be given careful consideration. This all entails more work for all of us, but it is part of being depended upon more than those in any other district to furnish a maximum tonnage of good fuel.

"We are now particularly in the limelight in Washington because of the good work we have done, and we must do even better. Our office is short of help and we have not been able to give you nearly all the assistance we hope to, but we have a very large district and assure you we are at it all the time.

"Please keep us posted on everything which will affect production and use your best efforts to avert conditions before they arise.

"If you have any steady workers on the plant who are drafted find out from them if they will accept industrial exemption and if so apply for it. If they are not steady workers let them go along and fight.

"On the behalf of the Fuel Administration we thank you for what you have done and now since we have adopted the system recommended by practical representatives operating men in this district we feel sure of a greater production of our coal and coke, the supply of which we have been told by the War Department will determine the length of the war and the number of boys who will lose their lives."

### DETWILER ENTERTAINS

Local Men Are Guests at Dinner in the Country.

The directors of the Citizens National Bank and the officers of the Southern Conneltsville Coke company were entertained Friday at a dinner given by Charles S. Detwiler, president of the Southern Coke company at his country home near Pennsville. The dinner was reported by all the men present as being the most complete meal that they had ever sat down to, it including everything from stewed oysters to fried spring chicken and roasting ears.

The party motored out to the Detwiler home in autos and all had "one grand time."

Those present were: C. B. Franks, James L. Kuriz, George W. Campbell, R. S. Matthews, W. D. McGinnis, J. E. Henderson, J. Fred Kuriz, R. Smith, F. A. Kail, J. A. McCreary, M. D. Flannigan, J. C. Detwiler, J. D. Lambert, J. R. Davidson and Charles Detwiler.

## CAR SHORTAGE LOST 82 MILLION TONS COAL PRODUCTION

National Coal Association Shows to Deny Claim of McAdoo.

### GOVERNMENT STATISTICS

Used to Prove That Cars Have Not Been Provided More Rapidly Than the Mines Could Load Them, as Was the Assertion of Director General.

The National Coal Association takes issue with the Railroad Administration as to the causes of a curtailment in the production of coal. In a formal statement issued to the press the association presents the case as follows:

"Director General McAdoo's report to the President contains the following statement: 'Of late cars have frequently been supplied to the coal mines more rapidly than they have been able to load them and it is probable that adequate transportation for the fuel requirements of the nation will be available provided the coal production during the war weather can be maintained at a point that will fully employ the cars requisitioned. The country has been led to believe that coal production is limited entirely by transportation and that any shortage is due to the railroads. This is erroneous. The maintenance of an adequate coal supply depends in the first instance upon production which in turn is restricted by shortage of labor and other causes aside from transportation.'"

"So far as the car supply for bituminous coal loading is concerned, Mr. McAdoo apparently has not been informed fully as to all the facts in the case. It is true that in certain sections of the country the supply of empty cars furnished the coal mines has shown marked improvement during the summer months; and the industry as a whole has enjoyed an increased car supply. This supply, however, is by no means adequate when the whole industry is considered, as the government's own figures show.

"These figures made public by the United States Geological Survey, which keeps a careful record of coal production and the causes curtailing each production, show that during the week of August 24, car shortage cut production no less than 1,530,000 tons of bituminous coal. In four fields alone—Southern Ohio, Somerset county, Fairmont and the high volatile fields of Southwestern West Virginia—the mines lost 750,000 tons during the week because the railroads failed to furnish cars to load this tonnage.

Director General McAdoo certainly did not have these facts in mind when he reported that 'cars have frequently been supplied to the mines more rapidly than they have been able to load them.'

"One coal producing company, West Virginia, whose output of product coal is made into coke and that form used to produce steel, lost 100,000 tons during the month of August because cars were not furnished to load and haul this tonnage. The loss was directly reflected in the curtailment of steel intended for ship at a time when the output of steel plants was being reduced because of their inability to obtain sufficient fuel. Another company in the gas coal fields of Western Pennsylvania ran part time and lost 170,000 tons production of coke because of the inadequate car supply.

"Shortage of railroad cars at the bituminous mines of the country has curtailed production not less than 82,000,000 tons since January 1 last, and stands as the dominating factor of all the causes of curtailment. Much of this huge production lost to the country because the railroads did not furnish sufficient cars occurred in the months of January, February and March, when the railroads were returning from the worst congestion in their history and from the effects of unprecedented storms. But not all.

"Car shortage cut bituminous coal production 1,934,000 tons during the week ending August 17; 1,559,000 tons during the week ending August 3. These figures do not support a claim that the coal mines are receiving more cars than they can load, even recently.

"The production of bituminous coal from January 1 to August 24, inclusive, totaled 334,000,000 tons. The mines that produced this coal were capable of producing 522,000,000 tons under full time output. The total production lost from all causes was, therefore, 188,000,000 tons—far more than enough to afford a guarantee against a fuel shortage. Here are the reasons for the loss:

"Because of car shortage, 82,000,000 tons; because of labor shortage and strikes, 22,750,000 tons; because of mechanical disabilities and shut-downs at the mines, 19,750,000 tons; because of no markets, 4,000,000 tons; all other causes, 9,500,000 tons.

"It will thus be seen that car shortage, the dominant factor curtailing production during the year, was responsible for approximately 60 per cent of the total production lost from all causes.

"These figures are not guess work. They are the government's own figures, as published by the Geological Survey. They show conclusively just what did limit coal production."

Sea-level Canals Planned  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 18—A system of government-owned deep sea-level canals extending from Massachusetts to the south Atlantic states is recommended in a report submitted to the Senate today by Secretary Redfield in response to a resolution adopted last July.

Have You Coal Land for Sale? If so, advertise it in The Weekly Courier.

## LIST OF COKE OVENS IN THE LOWER CONNELLSVILLE DISTRICT

With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to Saturday, September 14, 1918.

Ovens	In Works	Name of Operators	Address
MERCHANT OVENS.			
40	Adair	Westinghouse Coke Co.	Greensburg
400	Allida	W. Harry Brown	Allida, Fayette Co.
283	Allen No. 1	W. J. Ramsey	New York
299	Allen No. 2	W. J. Ramsey	New York
142	American No. 1	Railly-Peabody Fuel Co.	Pittsburg
240	American No. 2	Railly-Peabody Fuel Co.	Pittsburg
40	Artia	The Wilkey & Feather C. Co.	Uniontown
42	Bellevernon	Bellevernon Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
257	Besoo	Champion Gas Coal Co.	Pittsburg
26	Browning	Browning Coke Co.	Uniontown
50	Brownville	Brownville Coke Co.	Uniontown
34	Burchinal	Clark Coal Co.	Smithfield
205	Century	Century Coke Co.	Brownsville
40	Champion	Champion Cville Coke Co.	Uniontown
120	Clyde	United Cville Coke Co.	Pittsburg
236	Donbo	Reliance Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
492	Donald 1 & 2	Consolidated Cville Coke Co.	Uniontown
160	Donald 3	Consolidated Cville Coke Co.	Uniontown
149	Edna	Waltersburg Coke Co.	Uniontown
32	Emory	Sunshine Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
32	Finley	Finley & Co.	Uniontown
80	Frederick	South Fayette Coke Co.	Uniontown
119	Garwood	Aetna-Conneltsville Coke Co.	Conneltsville
58	Genuine	Genuine Cville Coke Co.	Uniontown
200	Graham No. 1	Bessemer Coke Co.	Pittsburg
200	Graham No. 2	Hillman-Nick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
210	Herbert	Conneltsville Central Coke Co.	Pittsburg
145	Hillsdale	Westmoreland Gas Coal Co.	Pittsburg
53	Hill Top	E. Conneltsville Coke Co.	Conneltsville
194	Hoover	James H. Hoover	McClintocktown
38	Hope	Hope Coke Co.	Uniontown
195	Hurst	Hurst-Sennett C. & C. Co.	Uniontown
260	Isabella	Hicks Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
24	Junior	Junior Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
140	Katharine	Union Conneltsville Coke Co.	Uniontown
220	LeMay	LeMay Coke Co.	Uniontown
30	Leona	Franklin Coke Co.	Uniontown
400	Lincoln	Lincoln Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
55	Little Gem	The Blair Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
102	Low Phos	Cville Central Coke Co.	Pittsburg
24	Luzerne	Luzerne Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
64	Marion	Southern Cville Coke Co.	Uniontown
132	Mendenhall	Mendenhall Coke Co.	Uniontown
300	Mt. Hope	Mt. Hope Coke Co.	Uniontown
60	Murphy	Edward Coal & Coke Co.	Conneltsville
100	Old Home	W. H. Farwell	Uniontown
492	Orient	Orient Coke Co.	Uniontown
202	Puritan	Puritan Coke Co.	Uniontown
30	Perry	Perry Coke Co.	Pittsburg
132	Plummer	Plummer Coke Co.	Uniontown
101	Poland	Poland Coal Co.	Pittsburg
120	Rich Hill	Rich Hill Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
865	Rich Hill	Rich Hill Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
30	Sackett	H. R. Sackett Coal & Coke Co.	Smithfield
26	Sapper	Railly-Cullaghan C. & C. Co.	Uniontown
378	Seavright	Taylor Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
240	Shamrock	Jayette Coke Co.	Uniontown
210	Sterling	Consolidated Cville Coke Co.	Uniontown
400	Sunshine No. 2	McClintocktown C. & C. Co.	McClintocktown
400	Thompson 1	Thompson-Cville Coke Co.	Pittsburg
400	Thompson 2	Thompson-Cville Coke Co.	Pittsburg
320	Tower Hill 1	Tower Hill Cville Coke Co.	Uniontown
334	Tower Hill 2	Tower Hill Cville Coke Co.	Uniontown
14	Virginia	Byrnes Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
470	Washington 1	Washington Coal & Coke Co.	Danston
500	Washington 2	Washington Coal & Coke Co.	Danston
16	Wineland	Banning-Cville Coke Co.	Uniontown
60	Wineland-Gilmore C. & C. Co.	Uniontown	Uniontown
36	Yukon	Whysol Coke Co.	Uniontown

11,723	10,945	FURNACE OVENS.	
120	Acheson	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	Gans
100	Bridgeport	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
470	Brier Hill	Brier Hill Coke Co.	Brier Hill
424	Buffington	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
400	Colonial No. 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
148	Colonial No. 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
300	Colonial No. 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
250	Deerth	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
110	Edgemoor	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
200	Fairbank	Struthers Coal & Coke Co.	Fairbank
400	Footdale	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
202	Genial	McKee-Cville Coke Co.	Uniontown
172	Labella	Labella Coke Co.	Uniontown
452	Lambert	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
96	Lerkone	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
150	Martin	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	Uniontown
30	Newcomer	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
400	Republic	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	Uniontown
350	Reno	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
5,526	1,063		

G. L. ARMSTRONG, Pres. A. E. WAGONER, Sec.-Treas.  
McCLINTOCK CROSSLAND, Ship Mgr.

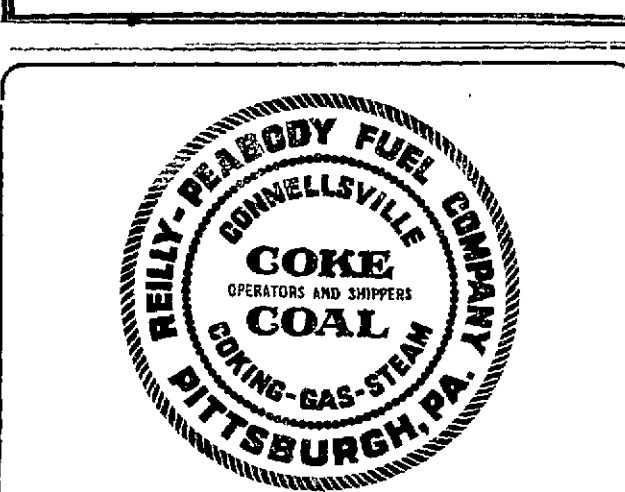
## The Crossland Wagon Works Co.

South Ninth Street, West Side, Conneltsville, Pa.



Wagons, Carts, Coke Barrows.

All Kinds of Repair Work Done on Short Notice.



ESTABLISHED 1872. INCORPORATED 1904.

## Eureka Fire Brick Works

Eureka Manufacturers of high-grade E. F. B. Fire Brick for Mill, Glasshouse, Rectangular, By-Product and Bee-Hive Coke Ovens.

DIFFICULT SHAPES A SPECIALTY.

Office and Works, Mt. Braddock, Pa. Bell Phone 49, Dunbar

Try Our Classified Ads. It's Money Well Invested

## Connellsville Machine and Car Company

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

—Manufacturers of—

# LAFAYETTE PUMPS

Steam, Air and Electric Driven

We make a specialty of Wood Lined Pipe and Fittings

J. F. BRENNEN, President. ANDREW A. THOMPSON, Treasurer.  
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## THOMPSON CONNELLSVILLE COKE CO.

800 OVENS. MONTHLY CAPACITY 50,000 TONS.

### STANDARD CONNELLSVILLE FURNACE COKE.

WORKS:  
Thompson No. 1 400 Ovens,  
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New Republic Station,  
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CONNECTIONS:  
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OUR COKE IS OF HIGHEST QUALITY. ANALYSIS FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

As all of our drawing is done by the Mechanical Extractor, none of the Foundry Coke is eliminated. Purchasers are consequently assured of a uniform quality of Furnace Coke.

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Coke low in Sulphur and Phosphorus and of strong physical structure.  
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## THE COURIER COMPANY

127½ W. Main St.,  
Connellsville, Pa.

## The Weekly Courier.

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at Connelville, Pa., under postoffice number 1274, on June 15, 1895, under name of THE WEEKLY COURIER. Published by HENRY P. SNYDER, Publisher, 1274 W. 12th St., Connelville, Pa. POSTMASTER: This publication is paid for at special rate of \$1.00 per year for news of the community. Second-class postage paid at Connelville, Pa., and at additional mailing offices. POSTAGE PAID AT CONNELLSVILLE, PA. SUBSCRIPTION RATES: DOMESTIC, \$2.00 per year; 5 cents per copy. FOREIGN, \$2.50 per year; 6 cents per copy. ADVERTISING: Display rates on application. Reading notices, 50 cents per line.

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ADVERTISING. Display rates on application. Reading notices, 50 cents per line.

THURSDAY MORNING, SEP. 19, '15.

### WHY REPUBLICAN CONTROL OF CONGRESS IS NEEDED.

All Democrats who are well informed concerning the history of the sessions of Congress since war was declared, will, if honest with themselves, and the country, make the frank admission that the Republican representatives in Congress have been unwavering in their support of President Wilson and by their voice and vote have made possible the enactment of every important war measure the Administration has proposed. The country at large, realizing the value of the service Republican Senators and Representatives have rendered, is coming more and more to the view that there is something need for a still larger representation of Republicans in the national legislature.

The necessity which has been forced upon the Administration to accept and apply many of the "old-fashioned Republican principles" as essential to winning the war, is making it plain to loyal citizens everywhere that during the closing period of the war, and the reconstruction which must follow, there will be imperative need to have the Republican party in unquestioned control of both houses of Congress. Because of this conviction, held by men who have never been actuated by partisanship but who are vitally interested in the future welfare and prosperity of our country, there is an enlarging demand that every proper effort be made to insure the success of Republican candidates at the forthcoming election.

Senator Lodge, whose declaration of the essential terms of peace in the Senate a few days ago has been heard everywhere around the council tables and in the camps of the Allies, and has echoed through the armies of Germany and her vassal Austro-Hungary, has a broad vision of the need for the success of the Republican party. "I urge Republican success for one reason," he says, "and one reason alone, because I believe that it will best promote the one great object which I am in common with every patriotic American at heart, and that in carrying the war to a speedy and complete victory. Republican control of the two Houses will in my opinion strengthen preparation and accelerate speed in all the measures that lead to victory."

"It will be a great service to have the Republican party taking a direct share in the responsibility for the war. They are of one mind as to this war and as to the terms of peace. Even as a minority they have never flinched where the majority party has weakened. Without the Republicans of the House the first and second draft bills, on which all our success in war rests, could never have been passed. In control of the organization of House and Senate they will be able to drive the war forward with greater energy than present majorities, because they have no friends in executive office to protect and no orders to take from any source except the country's cause. They will tell the truth without fear or favor, and nothing can so advance the war as absolute truth in dealing with the American people."

"Republicans have but one idea now, and that is to win the war. They have nothing to conceal. They wish to sustain to the utmost those charged with responsibility—first, and above all, our armies in the field, then the Administration; but where there is inefficiency, delay, or wrongdoing, they will address themselves to curing it without fear or favor."

"When the time for reconstruction comes the Republican party, which has always been the constructive party, is best adapted for that work; but given a chance as a party in the conduct of the government they will drive it forward to victory with an energy and speed not thus far attained."

### SHOULD REVOKE THE RESOLUTION.

Even if the executive committee of the Fayette county chapter of the Red Cross had the power and authority which we very much doubt to adopt a resolution dragging the treasury of the local branches and auxiliaries without so much as "by your leave," the manner of taking that action was far indiscreet as it was unwise and unfair.

If, as is currently reported, such a resolution was adopted with the proceeds of the Connelville street fair in mind as a healthy addition to the county treasury, and against the protests of the Connelville members of the committee, the proceeding also becomes unjust. The disregard of the request of the Connelville members of the committee that the effective date of the resolution be advanced beyond the close of the street fair, betrays a disposition to be arbitrary that is not generally expected to be found among men charged with the important duty of administering affairs in which several parties and communities have rights and many individuals an interested concern. Still further from the wishes of the branches, the fair workers and the public generally of information relating to the action that had been taken, savors of "rumor" tricks and methods that "should" have no place in the conduct of the units of

a great organization like the American Red Cross.

In the expressive language of the executive committee of the Fayette county chapter "in band" on this proposition from every point of view. The Connelville members, who are in close touch with the sentiment and feeling among Red Cross workers and supporters in this community, were entitled to more consideration than they received relative to their request to extend the effective date of the resolution, even if their well-founded objections to the resolution did not deserve recognition. The executive committee, as a matter of policy alone, should not have denied the branches a voice in the question of turning all funds into the county chapter, even if the county body had such power, which is doubted. But even if such action were within the rights and functions of the executive committee, without first referring the matter to the branches for consideration, there should have been the utmost frankness in promptly informing the branches and the public of what had been done.

Because of the unfortunate and impolitic form of procedure the executive committee is being rather sharply criticized and will doubtless be still more vigorously censured if the effort to divert all locally raised funds to the chapter treasury is persisted in without first obtaining the assent of the local units. The questions of patriotism or fidelity to the best interests of the Red Cross are not involved. The workers of the county in general, and the Connelville district in particular, have proven these qualities in a superlative degree in so many ways and upon so many occasions that they can very properly resent any imputation that they have not been keenly alive to their duties and obligations at all times. The question raised is the right of the local units to be heard upon so important a matter as disposing of the funds brought to the Red Cross through their own efforts.

In the case of the street fair funds the resolution of the county executive committee, even if it had all the power and authority of the National Red Cross headquarters behind it, will be ineffective to force a transfer of the money. This is in the custody of an organization over which the Red Cross has absolutely no control, where it will remain until the custodian is duly authorized to make disposition of it. Unless there is a decided change in sentiment and views among those who can indicate the beneficiary of the fund, it is certain that it will not be transferred in compliance with the resolution adopted by a majority but not of the whole, of the executive committee of the Fayette county chapter.

The people of Connelville are just as vitally interested in promoting both by service and gift, the best interests of the Red Cross, as is any member of the chapter executive committee. They have proven that interest and their faith by their works, and stand ready to prove both again and again. But at the same time they are insistent, as a simple matter of fairness, that the local units of the Red Cross be not deprived of the incentive to extra effort and initiative through being obliged to surrender the privilege of retaining and using the funds the people in their unstinted generosity may deem it a pleasure to raise and donate.

Under all the circumstances it would be the part of wisdom for the executive committee to revoke its objectionable resolution and approach the situation through other and better means.

### "AMERICA IS GOING THROUGH WITH IT"

"Regardless of German propaganda indicating that the United States will let up in the fight, America is going through with it."

This ringing declaration of General March, chief of staff, will be cheered to the echo by every citizen whose service, efforts or sacrifices in behalf of winning the war entitle them to be called Americans in the fullest sense of the word. It will be cheered not only as a measure of the pride that is everywhere felt in the brilliant achievement of the army under General Pershing in administering the swift and stunning blow to the Germans in the St. Mihiel salient, but because it evidences the fact that the spirit of the American Army is high and keen for the tasks before it. Still more vigorously will it be cheered as the answer of this country to the peace feelers Germany is now industriously sending out through several avenues.

Although stated merely as the opinion of the actual directing head of the Army, the declaration so aptly and so forcibly voices the sentiments of the Army abroad and the earnest workers in its support at home, that it will be accepted without reserve or qualification as an expression of the implacable determination of both the fighters and workers that the war must be won by an absolute military victory that will render Germany and her allies incapable of repeating her assaults on civilization and free government.

Notice that "America is going through with it" means that in giving force to the purpose that impels us to achieve this victory, nothing shall stand in the way, nothing shall more than temporarily halt our progress or divert us from the goal that is our objective. It means that nothing but the silent contempt shall be paid the stupid, involved, insincere, defensive and purely Germanic peace offensive that has been launched through expressions of a desire to hold "informative, non-binding discussions," or "a calm exchange of views" on the question of peace.

It means, or should mean, that no respite is to be given the enemies of humanity, and no armistice granted that will afford their armies an opportunity to recover from the recent disastrous shocks they have received, re-form and strike again.

It means that the American nation

will stand by the Administration to a man to give driving force and effect to the declared purpose of waging the war with "force, force to the utmost, force without stint or limit, the righteous and triumphant force which shall make right the law of the world and cast every selfish domination down in the dust." It means, too, that the registration last week of 14,000,000 Americans will be translated into terms of action that will encompass the complete downfall of the powers that would enshroud the nations of the earth in the darkness of brutal autocracy.

It means further that as antecedent to peace there must be not only a crushing of the Prussian military autocracy, but there must be a recognition by the governing forces that succeeds it of the essentials of reparation, restoration and indemnities, laterly enumerated by Senator Lodge.

While General March's slogan is a challenge to the audacious mendacity and the brazen hypocrisy of Berlin and Vienna, and a call to the forces of righteousness to smite arrogant imperialism to repentant and humble submission, we must not delude ourselves into believing that all that we can do to accomplish God's purpose through us has been done. Instead, we are reminded that our responsibility is all the greater. Not only must we steadfastly set our faces against the lying, underhand and insidious peace offensive of the enemy, with the same watchful vigilance that our troops guard against his military offensives, but we must redouble our energy, multiply our sacrifices and enlarge our activities so that the weight, strength and power of the Army we are throwing into the balance will be irresistible in its onward march to Berlin.

Victory over the Hun is inevitable if we but adhere unflinchingly to our determination to make it such a victory as will be comprehended by the unconditional surrender of the enemy. Anything less than that will be a German victory for she will have placed herself in position to recover and organize a greater war later in the century. If allowed to do this, as she hopes to do through a negotiated peace, civilization is doomed unless the whole world is resolved into an armed camp for generations to come.

Victory is in sight for the Allies, as Germany well knows, but we will be playing the latter half of the game as Germany would have us play it if we allow anything in the guise of peace offerings to relax our work of preparation to lessen the pressure on the enemy in the field, or permit us to turn aside for a moment to give even passing notice, much less serious consideration, to any proposal for peace that is not based upon the conditions we have given ample notice shall be requisite to a discussion of the final terms.

We will be traitors to the cause of humanity; unworthy of the least of the sacrifices our boys Over There are making; untrue to the God in whom we trust. If we fail so much as for a moment to make "America is going through with it" the dominant purpose in our individual and national lives.

On to Berlin! Get the Kaiser! Then Peace

### OUR HONOR ROLL.

Parents and other near relatives and friends of Connelville boys who have entered the Army, Navy or Marine Corps, will have an appreciation of the honor that will come to their sons and friends through the erection of a public Honor Roll. This appreciation ought to be second only to that the boys will themselves have of this mark of respect their home community will pay them. Such being true, there should be the utmost willingness to cooperate with the committee which has charge of the work of providing the roll. Just now the best form this cooperation can take is to assist in collecting the necessary information to form the roll.

Rev. Burgess has appealed to the friends of the boys in the service for assistance which they alone can give. To do this has been made easy, requiring merely that the coupon, printed on another page of The Courier, be filled out with the information desired and mailed to Rev. Burgess. Prompt action is urged inasmuch as a comparatively short time remains within which to prepare the Honor Roll for dedication. Furthermore it is desired to have the roll as nearly complete as possible when the order is given to prepare the names for their place on the roll.

The memorial that is to be erected is not intended to be a permanent one. At this time it could not be made to include the names of all the young men who will have a part in the greatest war in history. In addition to the host of the city's loyal and patriotic sons who have already answered their country's call, there will be scores of others to follow in their footsteps. Not until the war is over and the military history of every boy who went out from Connelville has been completed, the conspicuous service each may have rendered, the casualties suffered and other facts concerning each soldier in the Army of Civilization recorded, can the tribute of a grateful community be given proper permanent form.

Then with as great a pride in the things these boys have done as is felt in the expression of their willingness to do to the utmost all that they can to uphold our country's honor, will the people of the city erect a memorial of such a character as will fittingly give expression of the appreciation that will be felt for those who have borne well their part in the great struggle. Until such time arrives we should give still more proof that we have already given of the hold these boys have on our hearts. The Honor Roll will be one form in which we can give this proof.

Every boy in every branch of the military or naval service is entitled to a place on this roll. It will be the fault of his friends if his name does not appear there. Do not deny him the honor through your own failure to give the information the committee re-

## Uncle Sam to the Rulers of Germany

From Equitable Bulletin.

We tried to be neutral,  
But you would not have it so.  
You vanished your neighbors.  
You outraged humanity.  
And, failing to dominate us,  
You reviled us.  
You ordered us from the face west.  
You ambushed us on our highways.  
You waylaid us in the night.  
You killed our helpless people.  
You drowned our women and children.  
You destroyed our property.  
You violated our rights.  
You insulted our sovereignty.  
You dishonored our flag.  
You sneered at our protests.  
You scorned our good will.  
You flouted our friendship.  
You mocked us as "money changers."  
You defied our courage.

You looked at our Army.  
You scoffed at our means of defense.  
You defied our offensive power.  
You gauged us into war—and NOW,  
You shall answer to 23 million men,  
Placed at my command by Congress,  
To make the world safe for Americans,  
And other peace-loving people.  
Civilization will subdue and disarm you.  
Your vast machinery for torturing humanity,  
Through your lust for pillage and conquest,  
Shall be dismantled. You shall be made  
Safe to live among law-abiding men.  
Take Notice!

UNCLE SAM.

quires. Better attend to this simple duty immediately.

### KEEP HANDING IT TO THEM.

Following the example of General Pershing in his swift, overwhelming attack on the St. Mihiel salient, President Wilson has dealt an equally quick and staggering blow to the Hun peace offensive when, in reply to the Austro-Hungarian plea for a secret, "non-binding discussion" of peace terms, the President said:

"The government of the United States feels that there is only one reply which it can make to the suggestion of the imperial Austro-Hungarian government. It has repeatedly and with entire candor stated the terms upon which the United States would consider peace and war, and will, enter into no proposal for a conference upon a matter concerning which it has made its position and purpose so plain."

"That's the way to hand it to them!" is the form of approval public expression assumed when the news arrived in this country of the magnificent feat accomplished by Pershing's fighters. When the doughboys hear how quickly we have countered the talk-fest proposition they too will enthusiastically repeat, "That's the way to hand it to them!"

And we must keep on handing it to the Hun, not alone as the battalions, but in the workshops, mines and industries, or wherever the work of our hands will help to insure the certain and early accomplishment of our purpose as comprehended in the slogan: "On to Berlin! Get the Kaiser! Then Peace!"

### LAYMONS HOLD REUNION

Annual Gathering Held at the Home of Irvin Laymon, Pennsville.

The Laymon family held its reunion at the home of Irvin Laymon near Pennsville on Saturday, September 14. About 125 relatives and friends of the family were in attendance. The dinner was spread on large tables under the trees on the lawn and was heartily enjoyed by all. Instrumental and vocal music furnished by the younger folks was part of the program for the day. This was the first reunion held by the family and being a success it was arranged to hold another next year.

Those present were: Mrs. D. C. Kramer, Latrobe; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Rittenour, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Burkholder and children, Samuel and Melba, Greensburg; Mrs. August Burkholder and children, Heath and Harry, Randall, Sadie, Ethel and Mary, D. A. Nickles and niece, Miss Myrtle Nickles, Mrs. Sarah Caldwell and son Milton, Mr. and Mrs. John Laymon and children, Alva, Stella, Emory, Laura, Otha, Ida, Lola, Violet and Myers, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Laymon and granddaughter, Miss Sadie Laymon, Miss Leanda Knoppsider, Merle and Gladys Brinker, Miss Eva Pullen, J. F. Murray, Miss Marie Walker, Miss Ethel, Mike Gabroke, Miss Minnie, Elmer, Mrs. Frances Myers and son, Thornton, all of near Norwalk; Mr. and Mrs. Irvin Burkholder and daughter, Evelyn, Mt. Pleasant; Mrs. George Champion and son Christie, Irvin Laymon, Jr., Crestline, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Nickler, Bucyrus, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. Will Laymon and children, Gertrude, Stella, Gilbert, Harry Myrtle and Henry, Mr. and Mrs. John Laymon, Sr., Mrs. Weimer and daughter, Mary, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Keefer, James Keefer, White; Miss Vera Murray, Miss Pearl Hadden, Mrs. Emerson Wilson and sons, Harold and Ralph, Mr. and Mrs. James Burkholder and sons, Jessie and Homer, Scottsdale; Mr. Preston and son, Grant, Pleasant Valley; Mr. and Mrs. William Newman and children, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Laymon and children, George, Rosie, Nora and Bertha, Mr. and Mrs. John Laymon, Jr., and son, Edith, Mr. and Mrs. George Gabroke and son, Earl, Fairchance; Mrs. George Smith, McClellandtown; Mrs. Hall and Mr. and Mrs. George Romeberg and children, Connelville; Mrs. Susanne Knoppsider, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Kough and children, Ernest and Twila, Mr. and Mrs. John Richer, Jr., and son Harry, Mr. and Mrs. Sliger Hay and children, Jeanne, Mr. and Mrs. Irvin Laymon and son, Austin, and daughter, Cleona, Pennsville.

During the afternoon a dance was held at the home of Mrs. Joseph Nickler. The dance was a success and was enjoyed by all. The dance was held at the home of Mrs. Joseph Nickler. The dance was a success and was enjoyed by all.

### MISCELLANEOUS SHOWER.

Miss Effie Livingstone to Be Married Monday Morning.

Miss Effie Livingstone, a bride elect, was tendered a miscellaneous shower on Thursday night at her home in East End. The affair was arranged by the members of Liberty Slaves Council No. 1134 Daughters of America of Meyer, and was attended by 25 guests. The beautiful and useful gifts received by the bride elect included silver, china and linens.

Miss Livingstone's marriage to George A. Shewmaker of Cleveland, O., will take place Monday morning at 11 o'clock at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Livingstone in East End.

## MEYERSDALE UNFURLS FLAG WITH 229 STARS TO BOYS IN SERVICE

Four Gold Stars Are Placed on Banner in Honor of Soldier Dead.

MEYERSDALE, Sept. 13.—Fully 3,000 people turned out Tuesday evening to witness the dedication and raising of the community service flag, which was held on lower Main street across Main and Center streets.

A temporary platform was erected for the band and speakers, and the Mothers' Association, George W. Collins presided at the meeting. The first number on the program was music by the band, followed by prayer by Rev. Dr. A. E. Truxal; flag raising while singing "America." The flag was drawn up by four mothers who have lost their sons during the war. The chairman then called upon Sergeant George Foy, who gave an excellent talk, telling about the battle of July 15 while he took part and many other experiences which he has had.

Frank T. Becker of the Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburg, was then introduced and gave a most excellent patriotic address. This was followed by a vocal solo by E. C. Hostetler: "The Star Spangled Banner" by the band and audience; benediction, Rev. Father Brady.

The chairman then announced that Sergeant Foy would be glad to speak to every mother of a soldier boy and he left the platform to meet the mothers. To some he gave messages and encouraging news from their sons, many of whom were in the battle with Sergeant Foy.

The flag dedicated was made by the Soldier Mothers and is a beautiful piece of work. It contains 224 blue stars and four gold ones, representing John Tressler, Edward Keller, Irwin Beal and John Swindell. Tressler, Keller and Beal lost their lives in the battle of July 15 while the latter was honorably discharged from Camp Lee on account of ill health and died at his home here a few months ago.

One red star represents Miss Morgan, a trained nurse in France. A collection amounting to more than \$100 was taken, to be given to the Soldier Mothers' Association.

### RETURN FROM NEW YORK

W. F. Howard and Family Back After Visiting Son, Bert Howard.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Howard and children, Norma, Mildred and Arthur, have returned from a ten day visit to White Plains, N. Y., where they visited their son, Bert Howard, a sailor on a United States cruiser, but who is now recovering from a broken arm which he received while playing baseball. The Howards also visited New York and made a trip to Oakland Beach. The party made a trip to the Bronx Zoological Gardens.

During the son's convalescence period he was placed in charge of a cottage that is one of a thousand that were built by a prominent millionaire, which are used by people who are sent there by the government.

Mr. Howard brought with him many photographs of Bert on board ship and at the convalescing cottage. These were placed on exhibition in a downtown store. He also has 300 additional scenes which he has not yet been able to display.

### CAPTURES 16 HUNS

Remarkable Feat Performed in Day by Company I Member.

A story of the capture of 16 Germans by one American in a single day is related by G. W. Colbert, member of Company I, 15th Infantry, in a letter to his mother, Mrs. John Colbert of Uniontown, received today. Colbert performed the feat, he says. Only one of the Huns resisted, Colbert says. This man he shot in the leg. The others all once threw up their hands and surrendered, says Colbert.

### ADAMS PRISONER

Company C Boy Located in German Camp by Red Cross.

M. J. Adams, son of the late M. J. Adams of Connelville and member of Company C, 119th Infantry, has been located by the Red Cross in a German prison camp, according to a message received by his mother, Mrs. M. J. Adams of Somerset and transmitted to her sister, Mrs. I. S. Miller of York avenue, Connelville, Pa. The young man is at Karlsruhe, the Red Cross message said. Adams had been missing since the opening of the battle of the Marne, July 18.

Applies For Trainee Corps. Joseph LaPorte of Adelaide, has made an application for admission to the Students Training corps at Beihaven college. LaPorte is at the present employed at the Young Trust Company.

The big push by the Americans in the St. Mihiel sector, backed by the 13,000,000 registrants at home, is the kind of an answer to make to the peace offensive Berlin and Vienna have started.

Director General of Railroads McAdoo says that "a man cannot actively participate in politics and do his duty as a railroad employee at this time." Of course this dictum can not have application to the endorsement of democratic candidates by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo.

All men over 18 who registered Thursday will of course realize the obligation resting upon them to vote the straight Republican ticket in this country on November 5 and to shoot straight Over There after that date. Doing both is essential to winning the war.

The final report of the last Red Cross fund campaign, showing Connelville to have been at the head of the procession, has just been announced. At the time the conclusion of the street fair with another magnificent record to the credit of the First City of Fayette.

The Democratic papers jubilate over the results of the election in Maine with about the same enthusiasm that the Uniontown papers congratulate Connelville upon the success of the Red Cross street fair.

Great consternation is certain to prevail in Berlin when the information arrives that certain militant citizens of Connelville appear on today's registration lists.

"All aboard for Berlin!" is the call today.

No, "Constant Reader." Thursday's registration was not for the fall election. It is for the spring election of a certain bunch of crooked tennis in Berlin.

It is 18-45 and fight.

The Americans will be into Germany by the back door before "Ludy" gets the padlock on unless he steps lively.

The Kaiser says his hand is out for peace. Nothing doing, Bill, until the Allies have handed out all that is coming to you, then they will hand you the peace terms, too.

Debe has been found guilty of espionage and seems proud of it.

Removing salient with neatness and dispatch is just one of the American army's specialties.

Capturing 13,000 Huns, wiping out the St. Mihiel salient and putting a crimp in the German army plans was General Pershing's idea of a quiet birthday celebration.

Berlin reports that the St. Mihiel salient was evacuated without interference. Except of course, such interference as the Americans imposed by capturing 13,000 Germans and balking the Hun plans for making a new defensive on the Meuse and Moselle.

Friday the 13th and General Pershing's birthday was too much of a coincidence for the Hun. In the vicinity of the Kaiser and the Potsdam gans. Hence the sequel.

We are getting quite close to a really gasoliness Sunday.

Will plucky little Belgium agree to accept the insult of Berlin's "peace terms" to be added to the irreparable injury Germany has inflicted? Not while a Belgian lives to carry a gun!

There will be no "non-binding" discussion of peace until the Allies have finished fitting a few non-removable bandages to the two Kaisers and their war lords, before they face the firing squad.

When Uncle Sam came to the bat pitcher Burton lasted just about the "seventh part of the first inning in the peace offensive series."

The torpedoing of the Galway Castle with its freight of women and children is a typical Hun prelude to a proposal of peace.

Some of the small boys are disposed to think that the call to books yesterday was the real fall offensive.

Better not risk waiting to register on October 5. Attend to that duty today.

Adelaide's fine quota of patriots was decreasing by the day. Local and foreign, who craved the service flag dedication by their presence.

If the Hun peace propaganda cannot understand Uncle Sam's lingo when replying to peace proposals, they ought to go to the St. Mihiel front a few days and listen to the interpretation Pershing's boys are giving to it.

### Just Folks

Edgar A. Guest.

### BALLAD OF AN AMERICAN LAD.

This is our pride and our boast:  
Though to the death we may go,  
Never shall stand from the foe,  
Offering blow for a blow.

From front to battle line stand,  
But never a baby shall know  
One scar as the mark of his hand.

Frugality may charge in a host,  
Frightful as demons below,  
Leaving on women enmeshed,  
Their shame like the stain on the snow.

Daily more savage they grow  
To maim at their leaders' command,  
But never a mother shall show  
One scar as the mark of his hand.

Never a blood-dripping host,  
Shall stalk from some Flanders chateau  
And come from that war-ridden coast,  
Till the cock in the barn yard shall crow.

To haunt him with terrors, Oh, No!  
If he live to come back to our land,  
On the helpless there never shall glow  
One scar as the mark of his hand.

God of men! We are proud it is so,  
That never his need shall demand  
That women or children must know  
One scar as the mark of his hand.

## Looking Backward

News of the Past Condensed from the Files of The Courier.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1898.

Detailed report of the Connelville coke trade for the week ending September 22, shows a total of 13,982 tons in the region, of which 11,017 are in blast and 2,965 idle, with a total estimated production of 14,747 tons.

Shipments for the week aggregated 7,300 cars, distributed as follows: To Pittsburg, 1,500 cars; to points west, 4,210 cars; to points east, 1,590 cars, an increase of 810 cars as compared with the previous week.

Marriage licenses are issued in Uniontown as follows: James W. Halley and Mary E. Halley, of Everett; Michael Weidinger and Kate Solomon, both of Connelville; William F. Slauson of Connelville and Jennie Lang of Dunbar; Smith A. Stuffer and Minnie M. Snider, both of Bullock townships.

The employees of the Dunbar Sand company strike on the failure of the company to make a wage payment.

The dedication of the Methodist Protestant church at Dunbar will take place on Sunday, with Rev. G. W. Westfall of Erieburg, preaching the dedicatory sermon.

The members of the executive committee of the Improvement Association including E. F. Roys, E. Dunn, Dr. J. C. McClelland, J. C. McCormick and J. R. Bales, accompanied by Colonel J. M. Reid, make a round of inspection of the proposed industrial development at locations are available.

Black diphtheria breaks out at Scottsdale from six to eight cases are being reported daily. Schools have been closed but no date is reported.

Yardmaster Frank Coughenour and Train Supervisor James Smory catch 22 Huns in the Young river above Connelville. Several weighed two pounds and over.

The 5th annual meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in held in the Baptist church at Connelville. Miss Beulah Stevens presided at the dress and Mrs. James Paul the response. Devotional exercises are conducted in the evening by Miss Jennie Gibson of Connelville. The devotion at exercises on the second day are conducted by Mrs. Rev. W. A. Edna.

The annual conference of the United Brethren in Christ is concluded at Greensburg. The appointments in this vicinity were as follows: Now Haven, T. Cameron; Scottsdale, W. R. Pank; Springfield, James Lewis; Mount Pleasant, J. L. Roster.

A Republican rally at Leisegang. A special train over the Baltimore & Ohio line carried the Young Men's Training club of this city, to Leisegang, from Wheeling and Morrell. The meeting was addressed by A. J. Colburn of Somerset, and J. C. McCormick of Uniontown, and Dr. C. W. Newcomer of this place.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1



## STREET FAIR FUNDS HELD BY BODY NOT PART OF RED CROSS

General Fair Committee an Independent Organization of Citizens.

## SAY WHERE MONEY GOES

Will Not be Turned Over Until Proper Authority Is Given, Which Must Come From the Fair Workers; Executive Committee Is Warned.

The fear the promoters, workers and patrons of the street fair have that the proceeds will go to quarters not intended they should reach, can be in a measure allayed when it is known that these persons will themselves designate the beneficiary. It is apparently not generally understood that while the fair was designed for the benefit of the Red Cross, it was not given under the auspices of that organization as a Red Cross function.

Neither is it clearly understood that the fund raised is being held by an organization that is independent of the Red Cross, and that the executive committee of the Fayette county chapter cannot direct how this organization shall dispose of the fund. Many members of the executive and other committees of the fair are members of the Red Cross, but the organization which planned and held the fair consisted of a group serving as private citizens in the conduct of the enterprise, hence they have both the power and the authority to indicate where the money shall go, as well as to impose the conditions under which its expenditure shall be made.

These facts were made perfectly plain by Councilman M. B. Pryce, chairman of the executive committee of the fair, during a conversation with a Courier reporter last evening. "Just as soon as the receipts of the fair have been checked up, bills paid and all accounts audited," said Chairman Pryce, "I will call a meeting of every person who had a part as a member of a committee or worker in any capacity in the fair. After the complete and final report of the finance committee is submitted at this meeting, I will ask those in attendance to designate by resolution or otherwise what disposition shall be made of the proceeds of the fair. If it is the desire of the fair workers that the money be turned over to the Red Cross, there it will go. Just as certainly will it go to the Connelville branch for its exclusive and proper use if that be the expressed wish of those who were instrumental in making the fair the most remarkable event of the kind Connelville ever saw."

"Until such action is taken the money will remain in the custody of the treasurer of the finance committee of the fair, out of whose hands it cannot be taken by the Fayette county chapter, or any other body without securing the proper authority which the general fair committee and the workers alone have the right to give. This is not a question for debate or argument. To use an expression of Chairman Kurtz of the Fayette county chapter, 'it is a matter of hard fact' that the money is in the possession of the organization through whose efforts it was raised. It is a matter of still harder fact that the money will remain where it is until those who held it there shall say where it is to go."

The information revealed in the statement issued by Chairman Kurtz yesterday, that at a recent meeting the executive committee of the Fayette county chapter had voted that all monies on hand or hereafter raised by branches and auxiliaries, "from whatever source or in any manner, be turned into the county organization," has occasioned considerable concern of the county organization. It is very generally stated that had the promoters of the fair and the public generally been frankly informed of this action before the street fair was held, much if not all of the unpleasantness that has since arisen would have been avoided because the conduct and patronage of the fair would have been with-out misapprehension as to the use that was to be made of the money. It is no doubt true that the fair would have lacked the enthusiasm displayed by its workers had it been known that there was to be a division of the proceeds, but there would have been no misunderstanding such as has occurred to mar the fine spirit manifested during the event. Local branch members contend that the executive committee should have referred a question of such importance to the branches before taking final action. That such was not done creates the impression that the executive committee entertained doubts that such a proposal would be sanctioned by the branches.

## CALL FOR STENOGRAPHERS

Limited Service Men to Be Inducted From Every State.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—A call for 2,000 men qualified for limited service and capable of working as stenographers and typists was issued yesterday by the Provost Marshal General. They will enter September 23 and will come from all states and the District of Columbia.

The number of limited service men called to the colors is approximately 50,000, the Provost Marshal General's office reported, out of a total so classified of 225,000.

Wed in Cumberland.  
William E. Dunbar and Jessie Wilhelm, both of Dunbar, were granted a license to wed in Cumberland yesterday.

## LETTER FROM 110TH OFFICER TELLS HOW CO. C FOUGHT TO END

Somerset Command Practically Wiped Out; New Company Has Been Organized.

Only 68 men of Company C, 110th Regiment, of Somerset, can be accounted for, and a new Company C has been organized, commanded by Lieutenant Scott of Company C, Monongahela, formerly battalion adjutant, according to a letter written by an officer of the 110th Regiment to a Somerset resident.

The letter written on August 10, states: "Dear 'Bob':—You no doubt received the checks sent you some time ago for the balance of the fund raised for the old Company, and likely you have heard before this of the fate of Company C and understand why the money was sent to you. "There is a new Company C now, and the one that you and I and the contributors to the fund knew and loved, so we thought it best to return the balance and when the proper times comes it might be used for a memorial of some kind. "This morning we checked up the old company and can account for 68 men, as follows: 25 killed, 15 in hospitals, 28 present.

"The last number includes those with the kitchen and those who had been on detail with the second section and at rail-road, together with those who returned from the fight. This leaves 160 missing.

"We have very good reasons for believing that the missing are prisoners of war, and our belief is strengthened each day. Yesterday we were told by some French residents of a town we passed through that on the day following the battle 160 American prisoners passed through the place in one bunch.

"I told you last from a German newspaper that nine officers and 250 privates (Americans) were taken on the first day of the second battle of the Marne river. This would account for all of the missing. "An order came down directing that two companies be sent to aid the French in holding a very important position on the front line. Companies C and B were selected, as they were considered the best fitted. The companies were separated some distance, with French on both sides and between them, with definite orders to hold in case the Hun decided to strike.

"They held this position for almost a week before the 'push' came. The Huns were in such force that an order was issued to fall back a short distance. The French got the order and retreated. Company B received it later and got back but with the loss of some men, while Company C did not get it at all, and of course the inevitable happened, as they were quickly surrounded.

"History will tell of the heroism and the sacrifice, and what effect it had in causing the great Hun offensive to be checked. His retreat started back across the Marne there and then we have been chasing him ever since, as you have seen from the papers and maps.

"Company C is now commanded by Lieutenant Scott, of Monongahela, Pa., formerly Battalion Adjutant. He was appointed at the solicitation of the remaining men, who hope he will be made their permanent commander.

"Newly Saylor and Walter Jones were the only Somerset boys who remained in the battle. Maria and Lawrence from Glencoe, Rakestraw from Humbert, and two Italian boys from Hoversville returned later.

"Harry Campbell was on his way to the company in charge of a baggage detail that had been left behind, but had only proceeded as far as the kitchen when the battle started, so he got out with the loss of only one man.

"Walter Jones and Corporal Martz proved themselves heroes and will be heard of later.

"Royden Shultz is in a hospital, and not seriously wounded.

"Colonel Tompkins, formerly of the 11th U. S. Cavalry and later with the 301st Infantry, took command of our regiment today, Colonel Kemp being relieved."

## EUGENE SHOWALTER VICTIM OF SHELL SHOCK

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Showalter of Latrobe, have received a letter from their son, Corporal Eugene Showalter of Company M, 110th regiment, telling them that he was in a hospital suffering from a shell shock.

Corporal Showalter, who is a nephew of Mrs. Rose Showalter of this city, tells of an experience which he and four other Company M boys underwent while on outpost duty in No Man's Land. In the darkness of the night they were feeling their way along the outpost when suddenly from the German line a machine gun opened fire on them.

The soldiers dropped to the ground and crawled to a dugout, as they thought to safety. They were startled to find inside of the hole a machine gun nest and six German soldiers waiting for an outpost to open fire. A hand to hand battle ensued and the Latrobe boys made good use of their bayonets for six Germans were killed and the "M" boys. Corporal Showalter has two brothers, Sergeant Clarence E. Showalter, and Lieutenant Maurice A. Showalter also in France.

## HARRY DUNN ENLISTS IN STUDENTS TRAINING CORPS.

Harry Dunn, son of Mrs. C. Dunn, of Race street, has enlisted in the Students' Army Training Corps at Pennsylvania college, Gettysburg, and will leave on Monday to enter upon the course of instruction.

## STILLWAGON TRANSFERRED FROM SUPPLY COMPANY.

Writing to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Stillwagon, of North Pittsburgh street, William Stillwagon, who has been with the Supply company, states that he is being sent back to Company D, 110th Regiment and will be very glad to join the boys of his company again.

## TOTAL OF 2,006 REGISTRANTS IN CITY ARE LISTED

Local Board For District No. 2 Has Total of 3,880; No. 3, 2,918.

## REPORTS ARE NOW ALL IN

Every Registration Precinct of Both Local Boards Makes Report; Total in Fayette County Is Expected to Go Over the Estimated 25,000 Mark.

Registration in Connelville and Fayette county was Thursday up to the estimates previously made and from early reports it seems that even more than 25,000 were enrolled in the county. In Connelville registrars in all the wards were kept busy throughout the day and late at night. The first reports were received here by Local Board No. 2 from the city wards and outlying districts were slower coming in.

The registration in Connelville was 2,006. Local Board No. 2 was busy Friday morning compiling the returns as they came in, preparing a list to be sent to Harrisburg. In District No. 5 R. S. Matthews went out in the mountain districts Thursday and collected returns in Wharton townships Nos. 1 and 2; Henry Clay townships Nos. 1 and 2; Markleysburg, Obiopolis and Stewart township. Local Board No. 2 gave out the complete report before noon Friday showing a total of 3,880 men, but Local Board No. 5 had more difficulty in compiling the registration on account of the scattered territory, and a little later reported a total of 2,918.

In Connelville, the Third ward led in the number of registrants, there being 428. The Second ward ranked fifth with 345. The First, Fourth, Fifth and Seventh were in the two hundred class, having 234, 255, 249 and 218 respectively. The Sixth ward enrolled 157.

Reports from points in District No. 2 are as follows: Everson, 256; Lowry or Tyrone township, No. 1, 109; Lowry or Tyrone township No. 2, 85; Dawson, 151; South Connelville, 321; Connelville township, No. 1, 277; Connelville township, No. 2, 156; Bullskin township, No. 1, 210; Bullskin township, No. 2, 167; Upper Tyrone township, No. 1, 217; Upper Tyrone township, No. 2, 117.

The following is the result of the registration in District No. 3: Dunbar township No. 1, 375; Dunbar township No. 2, 274; Dunbar township No. 3, 432; Dunbar township No. 4, 60; Dunbar township No. 5, 358; Dunbar township No. 6, 125; Dunbar township, 201; Henry Clay township No. 1, 87; Henry Clay township No. 2, 45; Markleysburg, 14; Obiopolis, 55; Saitlick township No. 1, 72; Saitlick township No. 2, 156; Springfield township No. 2, 109; Springfield township No. 3, 84; Stewart township, 144; Vandick, 139; Wharton township No. 1, 66; Wharton township No. 2, 53; miscellaneous, 29.

## OFFICERS ELECTED

Mrs. Kate Rittenour Re-elected President of W. C. T. U.

Mrs. Kate Rittenour of Uniontown, was re-elected president at the 35th annual session of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Fayette county, in session in the Asbury Methodist church, Uniontown. Other officers were re-elected as follows: Vice president, Mrs. Emma Hornbake of Brownsville; recording secretary, Mrs. Ora Stumpf, Uniontown; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Cora Baker, Fairland; treasurer, Mrs. Neva McFarland, Point Marion.

The report of the treasurer, Mrs. McFarland, showed the union to be in good financial condition. She also reported that the county president, Mrs. Rittenour, had refused to accept any of the salary voted to her by the county union. It was then decided to present her with a purse of gold sufficient to pay her expenses while in attendance at the state convention at Reading.

Mrs. Ella George of Beaver Falls, the state president, was the principal speaker last evening, and also was present at this morning's session. The convention came to a close at noon today.

## BUYS M'DIFFETT PROPERTY

West Side Home Purchased by A. G. Myers.

A. G. Myers has purchased the property of the Misses McDuffett in Fourth street, West Side, and will move his family into it. Mr. Myers is employed by the H. C. Price Coke company at Leisnering.

Misses Annie and Myrtle McDuffett, employed by the government, who were home on a vacation, returned to Washington this morning and will move into their new home which they recently bought in that city. Later they will be joined by their sisters, Misses Minnie and Sarah McDuffett.

## BIRTHS DOUBLE DEATHS.

Thirty-one New Arrivals Registered in August; 16 Deaths.

The number of births during the month of August was nearly double that of deaths. Report of Miss Clara Baker deputy registrar of vital statistics, submitted this morning shows a total of 31 births and 16 deaths. The report is as follows: Births, Connelville, 23; Connelville township, 5; Bullskin, 2; Bullskin township, 3; total 31; deaths, Connelville 13; Connelville township, 2; Bullskin township 1; total, 16.

## Arrives in France.

Edgar Holt of Obiopolis writes his mother, Mrs. Alice Holt, of his safe arrival in France.

## TOM O'DONNELL IN TRENCHES 44 DAYS; SAW CO. D GO "OVER"

Says Local Boys Did the Stunt "Beautifully" and Got Twelve for One.

Writing to a friend here, Tom C. O'Donnell, of Everson, a member of the Fifth Trench Gun Company (tells of chasing the Huns. He says he has been in the front lines for 44 days and at one time the Boche lines were only 300 yards distant. He says: "Your welcome letter I received this morning (Aug. 18th) and I was glad to hear from you, for your letters certainly cheer me up. A letter is a great thing here, about the only cheering thing we have in the front lines. Oh no, I'll take that back, we got some slick peppermint candy last night and it made feel like a boy again. It was good and tasted the same as it did on Christmas morning in my years ago. A fellow needs something to keep him looking young over here."

"Today will make our 44th day in the firing line. We hear the continual roar of the guns and the concussion of the shells will knock you down if they come within fifteen feet of where you stand. But after 44 days and nights of it, the boys are still smiling and there isn't one of them who would want to go home until it is all over Over Here.

"I have seen the Jories run and run—and when they couldn't run—they fell. On the night of the big battle, those who did not run, sure did fall. The dead Germans just covered a hill on which they were. Of course there were American boys who fell also but we got twelve of the enemy for one American. Our line last night was but 300 yards from the Boche line. This is some life, we eat once every 24 hours. The entia come up just at night, and not then if the moon is shining. If it shines very brightly, we don't eat, for if you ever put your head over the parapet, off it goes, but we were eat good, when we do eat.

"I saw Company D boys go over the top, our company being stationed with machine guns near them, and they did the work beautifully. I passed young Roosevelt's grave, and I saw that Chicago brass manufacturing man's son killed while in battle with six Boche planes and three Allied planes.

"You should see my trench home. It is about 8 feet deep, 30 inches wide with a hole in the side about 36 inches and six feet long. It is big enough for two. In my room (?) I can see day-long light for a week at a time. The worst thing we have here are the flies, worse than the 'cuties.' They eat you alive."

## WILLIAM KESTER IS SAFELY OVERSEAS.

Mrs. Martha Kester of Scottdale has received a card from her son, William Kester, a member of Base Hospital No. 68, announcing his safe arrival overseas.

## ORDERED TO REPORT IN PHILADELPHIA TUESDAY.

Lloyd M. Crosby, a son of Louis G. Crosby of Stauffer, who enlisted in the Navy several months ago, has been ordered to report in Philadelphia. He was formerly an employee of the Pennsylvania railroad but for the past month has been working at a government factory in Grapeville, Pa.

## CLYDE LIVINGSTON ARRIVES IN FRANCE.

Mr. and Mrs. Jake Livingstone of Dawson have received word, that their son, Clyde H. Livingstone, has arrived safely overseas.

## LIEUTENANT BULLITT DIED A HERO'S DEATH.

Word has been received in Philadelphia that Lieut. Richard S. Bullitt son of Logan M. Bullitt, "died like a hero at the head of his platoon" in France. Lieutenant Bullitt's father is well known to many persons in Dunbar and this section of the county, having served as superintendent of the Dunbar furnace in the early '80s.

## RUDOLPH RALSTON IN OFFICERS' SCHOOL.

J. Rudolph Ralston of this city, who has been stationed at New York city for the past six months with the ordnance department, has been transferred to Camp Taylor, Ky., where he is in the field artillery officer's training school.

Lieutenant Clark C. Ralston, a brother, who had been at Camp Gordon, has been transferred to Camp Wadsworth, N. C.

## THOMAS NEWELL ARRIVES SAFELY IN FRANCE.

Mrs. Bertha Newell, R. D. 2, Connelville, has received an announcement of the safe arrival of her son, Corporal Thomas Newell overseas. He is a member of the 17th Company Infantry, and had been in training at Camp Gordon.

## DONALD REID RECEIVES COMMISSION.

J. Donald Reid, son of Mrs. J. M. Reid of West Peach street, was commissioned a lieutenant in the aviation corps Wednesday at Randolph, Ill. His brother, Lieutenant Kenneth A. Reid, is also in the aviation service.

## LEISNERING SOLDIER RETURNS TO CAMP.

Private James Grimm, attached to the Third company, Coast Artillery, returned to Camp Moultrie, S. C., after spending a seven-day furlough with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Clark Grimm, of Leisnering. Private Grimm enlisted several months ago, and before many weeks expects to leave for "over there." His brother, Corporal Roy Grimm, who is with Company F, has been in France for some time.

## EIGHT ENROLL FOR STUDENTS' ARMY TRAINING CORPS.

As the result of the visit to Connelville of Rev. J. Walter Carpenter, special agent of Bethany college, eight

young men of Connelville have enrolled in the students' Army Training Corps the instruction in which begins October 1. Those enrolling were: James H. White, Demetrius Soisson, Glenn W. Rush, Harold E. Horner, Merrill H. Leasing, Harold F. Stauffer, Charles H. Yaw and Warren W. Halbritter.

## LAWRENCE EICHER IS SAFELY OVERSEAS.

Mr. and Mrs. George Eicher of East Scottdale, have received a card from their son, Lawrence Eicher, telling of his safe arrival overseas. Eicher is a member of Company A, 44th Division and before leaving for duty in France was stationed at Camp Lee.

## VISITS HUSBAND AT PORT BEN HARRISON, IND.

Mrs. Irwin M. Wolford of Leisnering, left Thursday for Port Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, to visit her husband, who expects to leave in the near future for duty overseas.

## HAD SOME FOURTH OF JULY ON THE OCEAN.

Writing from France to Mrs. J. R. Dunston, J. H. Smith of Company A, 104th Ammunition Train, says: "Received your letter July 4th a month ago, and five days since it was written, but it is worth just as much to me. I was just beginning to write this letter when they said there was mail. Believe me I was certainly glad to receive that letter. I am glad to hear that you are well. I am the same. I have not been sick a day since I left Camp Mills.

"We have been moving ever since we arrived in France and now we are where we can hear the big guns every once in a while. I would not take any money for the experience I have had. It certainly is great. I am glad to hear that Jim is getting along well. Many times I have wished he was with me. You say you had a same Fourth. I had one also, doing guard duty on the ocean."

## ZIMMERMAN SAVES TWO MEN FROM DROWNING.

Writing to his mother, Joseph P. Zimmerman, with the U. S. Naval Aviation Repair Base, in England, tells of rescuing two naval men, one a lieutenant since his enlistment. He says: "Since I have been in the navy I have rescued two men from drowning and am recommended to Washington for a medal. I saved a lieutenant of Sandy Hook, N. Y., when he got caught in the tide and couldn't get back to our ship. I also saved one of my shipmates when in swimming at South Hampton, England. He got cramps." Zimmerman is a son of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Zimmerman of East Fairview avenue.

## SERGEANT BELL REPORTS AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sergeant William Bell, who arrived from France last Saturday morning, left this morning for Washington, D. C. After spending the past week at his home at Scottdale, Sergeant Bell, who was a member of Company E of Mount Pleasant, has been transferred to the 11th Division as an instructor at Camp Meade, Annapolis Junction, Maryland.

## Bank Statements.

## REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE First National Bank at Connelville,

in the state of Pennsylvania, at the close of business on August 31, 1918.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts (except those shown in b and c)	\$515,454.31
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	100,000.00
U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness owned and pledged	30,000.00
Liberty Loan Bonds, 3 1/2, 4, and 4 1/4 per cent, unpledged	10,000.00
Bonds, 3 1/2, 4, and 4 1/4 per cent, unpledged, to secure postal savings deposits	75,000.00
Bonds other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks)	\$1,448.51
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks)	105,579.94
Collateral trust notes of corporations issued for not less than one year nor more than 3 years	34,510.26
Stocks, other than Federal Reserve Bank stock	250.00
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent of subscription)	6,750.00
Value of bank-owned house	55,000.00
Furniture and fixtures	5,000.00
Real estate owned other than bank-owned house	11,052.15
Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	72,982.99
Cash in vault and net amount due from national banks	253,844.05
Checks on other banks in the same city or town as reporting bank (other than item 17)	30,747.09
Total of items 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19	284,611.14
Checks on banks located outside of city or town of reporting bank and other cash items	21,546.70
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and War Savings Certificates and Thrift Stamps actually owned	500.00
Total	\$1,424,680.66

## LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	100,000.00
Surplus fund	125,000.00
Undivided profits	55,813.25
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	4,616.40
Amount reserved for all interest accrued	1,300.00
Circulating notes outstanding	39,600.00
Individual deposits subject to check by or town of reporting bank	605,681.59
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days (other than for money borrowed)	1,550.00
Certified checks	187.85
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,192.32
Dividends payable	705.00
Total of demand deposits (subject to Reserve, items 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, and 41)	608,917.66
Certificates of deposit (other than for money borrowed)	12,087.84
Postal savings deposits	123,366.55
Other time deposits	228,707.25
Total of time deposits subject to check by or town of reporting bank and other cash items	432,761.14
Total	\$1,424,680.66

## State of Pennsylvania, County of Fayette.

I, JAMES L. KURTZ, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of September, 1918.

J. B. KURTZ, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: A. KAIL, GEO. W. CAMPBELL, F. E. MARKELL, Directors.

## REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE First National Bank at Everson,

in the state of Pennsylvania, at the close of business on August 31, 1918.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts (except those shown in b and c)	\$583,726.52
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	76.39
U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness owned and pledged	150,000.00
Liberty Loan Bonds, 3 1/2, 4, and 4 1/4 per cent, unpledged	350.00
Bonds, 3 1/2, 4, and 4 1/4 per cent, unpledged, to secure postal savings deposits	109,800.00
Bonds other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks)	153,917.87
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks)	1,500.00
Collateral trust notes of corporations issued for not less than one year nor more than 3 years	23,653.38
Stock, other than Federal Reserve Bank stock	1,000.00
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent of subscription)	6,000.00
Value of bank-owned house	23,653.38
Furniture and fixtures	1,000.00
Real estate owned other than bank-owned house	100,000.00
Total of items 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19	664,037.60

## LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	\$50,000.00
Surplus fund	40,000.00
Undivided profits	4,422.85
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	1,295.51
Amount reserved for all interest accrued	7,027.25
Circulating notes outstanding	80,000.00
Individual deposits subject to check by or town of reporting bank	328,919.07
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days (other than for money borrowed)	5,290.00
Certified checks	100.00
Deposits requiring notice but less than 30 days	75,743.35
Total of demand deposits (subject to Reserve, items 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, and 41)	408,993.02
Certificates of deposit (other than for money borrowed)	1,650.00
Postal savings deposits	41,928.25
Other time deposits subject to check by or town of reporting bank and other cash items	46,578.25
Total	\$801,694.55

State of Pennsylvania, County of Fayette.  
I, JAS. C. LONG, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.  
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of September, 1918.  
J. C. LONG, Cashier.  
Correct—Attest: J. ESPY SHEPARD, CHAS. B. FRANKS, F. J. TORMEY, Directors.

## REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE Citizens National Bank at Connelville,

in the state of Pennsylvania, at the close of business on August 31, 1918.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts (except those shown in b and c)	\$515,454.31
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	100,000.00
U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness owned and unpledged	30,000.00
Liberty Loan Bonds, 3 1/2, 4, and 4 1/4 per cent, unpledged	10,000.00
Liberty L.	

